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Tower Views

by Clearway

For Schools Still Standing

Finding Facts About Court

Hard to Fix Responsibility

¶ A teacher pulls an electric switch, 70,000 feet of highly combustible gas ignites, 441 school children and 14 teachers pay the supreme price for that stupid statement of false economy: "It costs less; we'll take a chance." The sad circumstances surrounding the New London, Texas, school disaster, while apparently the result of special circumstances, may bring home to those responsible for the safety of other school children elsewhere a stronger sense of their obligations. Already officials in other Texas "oil towns" turn to an inspection of schools serviced by "wet" gas. Oklahoma City, for one, mindful of near-by booming oil fields, takes steps to safeguard all public buildings. But oil is not the only combustible nor sudden disaster the only threat against school children.

¶ Figures produced by the National Education Association, after a two-year study of school buildings, report 2,700,000 pupils in American schools—10 per cent of the total enrollment—as improperly housed. Over a million and a quarter attend classes in buildings condemned as to safety or sanitary conditions; a million attend school in temporary structures; 600,000 attend only part time because of crowding. America has spent so much time to ease the load of the "forgotten man," Texas' experience reminds a nation of its "forgotten children."

¶ Facts begin to pile up behind the opinions on President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal. Reverberations from Mr. Chief Justice Hughes's opinion that an increase of the judiciary would impair its efficiency sound suspiciously like thunder on the left since Mr. Hughes is echoed by Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter. Similarly, Mr. Roosevelt's argument as to the proper age for retirement is receiving a degree of rebuttal not alone on grounds of the distinguished services rendered by men past the three-score-ten mark, but by the President's own former willingness to appoint men close to the 70-year "deadline." Still another Administration argument seems neutralized as Senator Wheeler points out to the Judiciary Committee that former judicial appointments by conservative and liberal Presidents have not resulted in opinions uniformly consistent with the predilections of the Administration under which they have served. Thus opponents to the President's plan amass evidence pointing to inefficiencies as well as iconoclasms involved in an "augmented" court.

¶ Sit-downers in Detroit refuse to budge from their determination to stage a monstrous mass meeting in defiance of the City Council as a demonstration against ouster proceedings. While this threat of the strikers is a modification of former threats to call a general retaliatory strike, it is nevertheless considered full of explosives and Detroit is filled with concern. Criticism against Gov. Frank Murphy is heard: "If he had enforced General Motors injunctions we wouldn't have this," is the talk. But Governor Murphy's defenders point to the peaceful, if not permanent, solution of the General Motors strike and look with expectation toward the meeting between Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, arranged by the Governor. Meanwhile some sit-down strikes are settled, some sit-downers are ousted, and some threaten. Those who sit on the sidelines, however, have a troublesome time finding where to fix responsibility for labor's acts. It is like trying to pick up a porcelain dog by the hair of its back.

¶ While German press and radio remain silent concerning Pope Pius's encyclical letter, read from Roman Catholic pulpits Sunday, a government spokesman tells foreign correspondents that the letter is regretted since it constitutes interference in Germany's domestic affairs. The AP reports an official as giving the Nazi movement credit for protecting Catholics from persecution. Meanwhile, says the AP, parts of Germany are preparing to celebrate Eastertide with ancient Nordic ceremonies. Wheels of fire rolling down the hills, Rams with gilded horns wreathed in flowers. Thus sections of Germany seek to turn religious worship on a racial axis.

¶ The scheduled visit to Belgrade of Italian Foreign Minister Ciano induces speculation as to whether Italy foresees a crevasse spreading between Rome and Berlin, partly because of the Roman Catholic issue, partly because of Austria's recent cold-shouldering of Berlin by the removal of a pro-German Minister, partly because of the growing military biceps of London and Paris. In Yugoslavia the hope is freely expressed that the visit of Count Ciano may result in a non-aggression pact between the Balkan nations. Mussolini is like a blacksmith trying to shoe two horses at once. He fashions a shoe for German "Fascism" and nails it on the hoof of the Little Entente.

Visits London

Wide World

Leopold III
King of the Belgians

Leopold Planning Neutral Belgium On London Visit

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—King Leopold of Belgium appeared today to have been successful in the first stages of his efforts to negotiate a unilateral guarantee of his country's territorial integrity.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was believed to have told the King last night that Great Britain generally was sympathetic to the Belgian desire for neutrality guarantees from her big neighbors—France, Germany and England—without being bound by a pledge to come to their defense.

Acting virtually as his own Foreign Minister, Leopold discussed with Mr. Eden vital problems pertaining to the projected new western European security pact.

He explained Belgium's about-face policy, effected last fall, a demand for guarantee of neutrality by her big neighbors—France, Germany and Britain—but without a promise that Belgium would aid them if they are attacked.

Great Britain on the whole was believed to view the Belgian viewpoint sympathetically, wanting, however, to have a number of points clarified. Among these was whether Brussels intended to carry out her obligations until the Covenant of the League of Nations, which binds members to co-operation against an aggressor nation.

Great Britain and France were reported studying the question closely, watching Reichsführer Hitler for what plans Germany might have toward Belgium.

Increase Planned In Pay of Present British Cabinet

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The Baldwin Government proposed a salary increase estimated at $200,000 a year for itself today in a parliamentary bill to completely realign ministerial wages.

Under the bill, which deals with pensions as well as increased pay, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his successors would have their salary raised to £10,000 from the present £5000.

All prominent Ministers would receive £5000, and former Prime Ministers would be pensioned at £2000. Salaries of Cabinet Ministers now vary from £2000 to £5000.

The bill also was designed to "level up" the salaries of junior Ministers outside the Cabinet who new receive between £1000 and £2000.

The Government also was reported planning to put its foremost opponent, Maj. Clement Attlee, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, on the pay roll at £2000 "in recognition of the fine service he renders in Parliament."

The four Junior Government Whips—who are charged with routing legislation through Parliament—also would be paid.

The $50,000 lary of the Lord Chancellor, now the highest paid member of the Government, would not be changed. He still would rank on a level with the Premier, getting £4000 as Speaker of the House of Lords and £6000 as a judge.

The Prime Minister does not receive any salary for that job, his pay check being made out to him as First Lord of the Treasury, a post in which his duties are largely political.

Premier Baldwin, who is expected to retire soon after the coronation of King George VI, was considered sure to refuse his pension as he is independently wealthy. Former Premier David Lloyd George also was expected to decline the pension.

Ramsay MacDonald, the only other living former Prime Minister, it was thought, however, would draw his retirement pay. Mr. MacDonald as Lord President of the Council, a Cabinet post, now draws £2000, and under the new bill would have his salary raised to £5000.

Argentina Gives U. S. Big Order for Planes

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin announced today the Argentine Government had awarded his company a $4,300,000 contract for 35 military bombers.

Production will begin at once, with delivery expected late this year, Mr. Martin said. The contract brings outstanding orders on the Martin company's books to $12,500,000.

Shift From Rome-Berlin Axis Seen as Duce Hastens Home; Italian-Yugoslav Pact Near

Major Decisions Likely as Mussolini Ends Visit to Libya

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23—The question whether Premier Mussolini is preparing for a possible fracture of the Rome-Berlin axis is being eagerly canvassed in diplomatic circles here as a result of news that Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has been suddenly ordered to go to Belgrade.

In the first place it is evident that Premier Mussolini did not speed up his return from Libya merely to send Count Ciano to complete the negotiations for an Italian-Yugoslav trade agreement which have been in progress for some time. Count Ciano flies at bigger game. According to advices from Rome, the negotiations have been raised to a political level. But the political treaty with Yugoslavia would have to be approved by the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, unless—which is regarded here as in the highest degree unlikely—Yugoslavia is ready to dissolve her partnership with her ancient allies in order to win a smile from the somewhat inconstant eyes of Italy.

Away From Berlin

But not only does the road to Belgrade lead toward the Little and the Balkan Ententes—it leads definitely away from Berlin and toward London and Paris. In a speech in Yugoslavia's Skupshtina, March 4, Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch went out of his way to stress the friendly feelings toward the two western democracies and was warmly cheered when doing so. With Italy, he said, Yugoslavia's relations had "cleared up." His references to Germany were considerably less cordial.

In short, it is believed that a pact of friendship will result from Count Ciano's visit only if it is approved by Paris and London.

Other signs point strongly in the same direction and away from Berlin. Italy's ward, Austria, which has been held in chancery for years by Premier Mussolini, has latterly shown signs of wriggling out. Having made friends with Germany, at Italy's command, and with great reluctance, Chancellor Schuschnigg last week suddenly turned toward Prague with a view to a rapprochement between Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, as heirs of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

If Under Duce's Blessing

Such a development would be highly distasteful to Berlin, as it would lead Austria directly away from the "Anschluss." It would also be inconvenient for Italy, if it were brought about under any but Italian auspices, as Dr. Schuschnigg threatened. But if it were done with Premier Mussolini's blessing, it would consolidate Italy's position in Central Europe vis-à-vis her chief rival there, namely Germany.

Austria's sudden turn away from Berlin, which has already resulted in the removal of one pro-German minister from the Austrian Cabinet, coincided almost to a day with the papal encyclical reproaching Berlin with having broken the Concordat with the Vatican. Chancellor Schuschnigg is leader of the Austrian Clericals and it is inconceivable that he should have acted without the knowledge of the Vatican. Seeing that in the communiqué issued last week after Dr. Schuschnigg's visit to Budapest, the value of the Rome pact between Italy, Austria and Hungary was particularly stressed, it is even possible that his breach with Berlin was made with Premier Mussolini's knowledge. The fact that the Duce curtailed his stay in Libya, however, is regarded as indication that the diplomatic situation was beginning to get out of hand during his absence and so necessitated his hurrying home to make major decisions.

State of Uncertainty

While the potential importance of Count Ciano's visit to Belgrade can scarcely be overestimated, it is emphasized here that the situation is still completely fluid. Diplomatic lineups are not either made or unmade in a day. The Duce showed in this "gentleman's agreement" with Britain at the beginning of the year that he does not always mean what his agreements appear to mean.

Moreover, he is still working in conjunction with Germany in Spain. The events round Madrid during the past fortnight have scarcely redounded to the credit of Italian arms, and the Duce has now two alternatives—either deliberate invasion of Spain on a large scale, involving large expenditures and a fresh, flagrant breach of the non-intervention agreement, or cutting his losses by henceforward really observing non-intervention. This again would bring him into step with France and Britain, who at the moment are engaged in important negotiations with Belgium in connection with the western pact, on which they are naturally not consulting Italy.

In the light of all these considerations, Count Ciano's visit to Belgrade tomorrow is being watched with closest attention in every capital of Europe.

Repercussions in Rome and Belgrade: Page 3.

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International

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Italy's Foreign Minister

Income Tax Grows But Not to Extent Hoped for Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Unofficial calculations indicate that this month's income tax collections, though 67 per cent above last year's for March 1-20, are at a rate insufficient to reach the estimates upon which hope for a more nearly balanced budget were based.

If the private figuring now going on is substantially correct, it will indicate that for the first time in the Roosevelt Administration, the experts have erred on the side of overestimates. As a result, additional new borrowing might be necessary to meet the Government's needs—this contributing to the back-log for inflation — and possibly casting a thicker shadow over hopes for a balanced budget next year.

From March 1 to March 20, the Treasury has announced income tax collections of $652,307,522 compared with $350,694,381 last year, a leap of 67 per cent. But from July 1, 1936 to March 20, 1937, collections have increased only 43 per cent, when the budget estimates looked to an increase of 66 per cent. The President's forecasts were for a total of $2,372,900,000 for income tax collections in this fiscal year.

Collections from March 20 to July 1 will have to run much farther ahead of last year's collections if this total is to be attained. A rough calculation of the collections needed from March 1 to 20 to equal the budget estimates was of $840,000,000 whereas only $652,000,000 was taken in.

But all these figures are tentative. The Treasury still sticks to its claim that the estimates will be reached, and only in July will the fact be known.

Telephone Books Last But 4 Days; Why? No Answer

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The editor didn't believe it. But this is how the dispatch from London read:

LONDON — Why does a telephone directory in the public telephone booths of London last six months and, in New York, only four days?

Only four days? Impossible! Why, it would take a strong man a week to tear up one of those 45-ounce phone books. The chief of the Monitor's New York bureau couldn't imagine it, either.

So a reporter called the offices of the New York Telephone Company. Then he wrote:

NEW YORK—The career of a telephone directory at several of New York's busiest public exchange booths is two days. . . .

"Look here," stormed the bureau chief. "This can't be . . ."

"That's what they say," replied the reporter. "Forty-eight hours. Of course, that's only in the busiest places, like Times Square, Grand Central Station or the Hudson Terminal. In other booths, they last longer."

"How long?"

"Four days. And that's average."

"Why?"

"They just don't know."

And for that matter, why do telephone books last six months in London? The British Post Office can't answer that one, either.

Holiday in Saskatchewan To Mark Coronation Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Saskatchewan will have a holiday on May 12, Coronation Day, but there will be no celebration, government officials have notified city authorities.

There will be celebrations in towns and villages of the province. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General of the province, will represent Saskatchewan at the Coronation celebrations.

Americas Balk At Patronizing Way of Geneva

Dislike Being Regarded as Colonies and Having Raw Materials Parceled

Germany Makes Bid

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 23 (AP)—A German plan to induce Brazil to set up large stocks of raw materials in convenient places in Europe against the eventuality of war faced opposition today before the Federal Council for Foreign Trade.

The plan, as advanced by Gustav Schlotterer, special envoy of the Reich Ministry of Economics, called for bulky shipments of coffee, cocoa bean, chilled and frozen meats, jerked beef, raw cotton and hides to be made available to Germany.

Raw materials for heavy industry did not figure directly in the project, although efforts are under way to establish an iron ore industry in Brazil which could ship about 4,000,000 metric tons of the ore to Germany and England.

Valentin F. Boucas, adviser to the council and foreign debt consultant of the Finance Ministry, based his opposition on three points:

1. Brazil was inadequately equipped to take "huge orders" on short notice.
2. These orders, if filled, would lead to later overproduction and an internal economic crisis.
3. The recent Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires would not authorize the plan.

Germany in the last three years has supplanted the United States as Brazil's best customer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Neither the procedure nor the delegates' speeches at the League Commission on the Distribution of Raw Materials has pleased South Americans, who, as the owners of a large percentage of the world's natural wealth, are following the Geneva moves with the greatest interest.

La Union (Valparaiso) daily, which is usually well informed on the continental trend of South American diplomacy, declared it is the viewpoint of Latin governments, and especially those of Brazil and Chile, that the "European nations have no right to meet, as in present circumstances at Geneva, and consider the distribution of Latin American prime materials without taking into account the feelings of the peoples of this continent." The Old World representatives were accused once again of misunderstanding the New World political mentality besides considering the raw material question in an arbitrary manner.

Behind this complaint lies the well-known Latin American objection to the European habit of considering these territories in the same economic category as African or Asiatic colonies. As comparatively young nations, still sensitive of their political independence, they object to the linking of the distribution of the world's raw materials with the colonial problem. They also object to the current European assumption that because foreign capital invariably controls the operation of South American natural resources the owner states need not be consulted on the terms of their exploitation and distribution.

The War Factor Enters

The fact that the supply and distribution of raw materials have also been linked with national defense in Europe is another disconcerting factor. This is "not viewed with pleasure by Latin-American governments," according to La Union. The last thing wanted here is that war-bent dictators, or any governors, for that matter, should proclaim their security dependent on supplies of prime products from South America. The feeling exists that in this respect the Geneva inquiry has most dangerous implications. "The meeting has a com-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Japan asks Have-not listing: Page 5.

Backers of Court Proposal Are Busy Mapping Out Reply To Hughes' Surprise Letter

Expected to Be in Guise of an Appeal to the People at Large

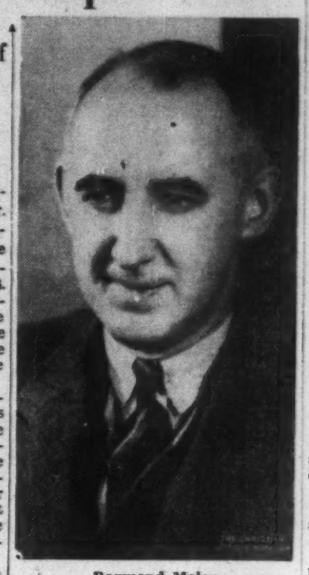
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Surprised by the declarations of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes that allegations of Supreme Court overwork are "hasty" and "illusory," the Department of Justice, through Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, is preparing to take an "appeal" from the high tribunal. It will be one of the few "appeals" from the Supreme Court in history, an "appeal" to the public at large.

While Prof. Raymond Moley, erstwhile new-deal brain truster, was continuing the liberals' attack on the court-increase plan before the Senate Judiciary Committee today, the Justice Department and Administration were busy re-examining their positions to ascertain just what damage had been inflicted by the explosion of the Hughes surprise letter.

Analysis indicated that unless some reply is shortly forthcoming, the original thesis upon which the whole court-increase plan was founded, that calendars are congested, courts clogged, and justices unable to perform their work, is demolished, and the ground shot from under the feet of plan advocates.

Such a reply is contemplated by the Justice Department, it was learned today, and a statement was actually drawn up last night but was withheld for the purely technical reason that it was thought it would receive a better newspaper display if delayed a little. The



Raymond Moley
One of President's Earliest Advisers, Now an Editor

Justice Department proposes to enjoy the rare luxury of an appeal from the Supreme Court, or at least from the Chief Justice and the two senior court members, and appears to argue that in this matter the judges do not have the last word.

It is certain that any action Mr. Cummings takes will be after consultation with President Roosevelt, and it is possible that the first im-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Chrysler, Lewis Agree to Confer On Motor Strike

By the Associated Press

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan announced today that he had assurances that Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis would confer with him tomorrow at Lansing in answer to his telegraphed request, in an attempt to avert "extreme and costly measures with possible unfortunate consequences" in the Chrysler Corporation strike.

Union leaders rallied their followers for a huge mass meeting in Detroit's Cadillac Square this afternoon, under agreement with city authorities to keep the peace.

At Chicago law enforcement officials invoked a 75-year-old law to dislodge more than 1000 sit-down strikers from three establishments.

Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky joined Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville in a statement terming sit-down strikes unlawful and warning sit-downers will be evicted. Previously governors of Illinois, New Jersey and Connecticut had condemned the sit-down stratagem.

Tension in the Providence, R. I., retail store strike decreased after opposing forces reached an agreement providing for increased wages and recognition of the Committee for Industrial Organization as bargaining agency for its members. Approximately 90 stores were closed yesterday. Counsel for store owners said 10,000 to 12,000 employees would get pay increases.

A hundred policemen removed 300 strikers from the Louisville, Ky., textile factory. A wage agreement ended a sit-down strike of 150 girl clerks in four Pittsburgh five and ten cent stores. At San Francisco a strike involving 700 garment workers in 11 factories was settled.

A projected strike of 1600 street-car workers at Columbus, Ohio, was postponed for 24 hours. Approximately 18,000 other Ohio workers, including 11,500 at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, remained on strike.

Will militant labor policy pay: Page 2.

Envoy to Japan Sees U. S.-British Accord on Navies

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British ambassador to Japan, said yesterday the British and United States governments "know each other's minds completely" on all naval matters.

Sir Robert and Lady Craigie and their 12-year-old son, Robert, arrived on the liner Queen Mary for a month's visit with Lady Craigie's family in Savannah, Ga. Lady Craigie, formerly Miss Pleasant Stovall, is a daughter of a Savannah newspaper publisher.

Sir Robert, who formerly was undersecretary for foreign affairs and naval expert of the British Foreign Office, said his visit was purely private, and then laughed when he was reminded that Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, who held formal conferences on trade with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, also said his business was purely personal.

"Well, mine really is," he replied jovially.

As the Queen Mary passed the Statue of Liberty in New York bay, the Ambassador's son burst into their suite and said to Sir Robert and Lady Craigie:

"Oh, we are going by the Statue of Liberty. May I go out on deck and see it?"

His mother told him to go, and his father said:

"Keep your eyes on it as long as you can, son. There's not much liberty left in the world today. Get as good a look at it as you can."

Teachers Advocate Ottawa Should Pay More for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — "Education—the essential factor of national progress"—was the main theme in "Education Week," sponsored by the Canadian Teachers' Federation in co-operation with other organizations interested in educational institutions of this country. Its purpose was to create an informed public opinion by means of addresses to community organizations and service clubs, radio broadcasts and newspaper publicity throughout Canada.

The first proposal was that a greater share of the costs of education should be borne by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Elimination of area units of school administration which cannot maintain an efficient service to either the children or taxpayers, because of circumstances which they cannot control, was recommended. A third principle advocated that more attention be paid to the needs of the poor but clever student who is kept from advanced study by poverty alone. It was pointed out that many school authorities in Great Britain limit their classes to 30 students each, while recently the French minister of education decreed that all school classes in France with more than 35 pupils must be divided.

In the bulletin issued by the Canadian Teachers' Federation on the occasion of education week, it was pointed out that in Ontario the Provincial Government pays only 11.2 per cent of the total cost of provincially controlled schools, the rest being paid by local authorities, as compared with the share borne by the central government in other countries, as Australia, 100 per cent; New Zealand, 100 per cent; South Africa, 65 to 80 per cent; Irish Free State, 75 per cent; Italy, 70 per cent; Sweden, 58 per cent; Denmark, 50 per cent; England and Wales, 40 per cent, and Scotland, 53.6 per cent.

Normandie Gains Blue Ribbon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the Normandie

ABOARD S. S. NORMANDIE, March 23—Making the fastest ocean crossing in history—four days, six minutes and 23 seconds—the Normandie, giant flagship of the French Line, today regained the "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" by setting a record for average speed of 30.99 knots between the Ambrose Lightship and Bishop's Rock.

The previous record, made by the Queen Mary last year for the eastward voyage, was 30.63 and for the westbound trip 30.14 knots.

The Normandie's record-breaking crossing, completed yesterday at 1:42:15 p. m., eastern standard time, was the first west-east crossing after fitting the new four-bladed propellers and reconditioning the engines during the past winter. The new propellers, which replaced the old three-bladed variety, not only gave the additional margin of speed necessary to break the record but also completely eliminated all abnormal vibration even in the tourist quarters in the stern of the big ship.

The Normandie's best day's run was the second day, when it was aided by a following wind, and made 728 miles at an average speed of 31.65 over a 23-hour day.

The rest of the trip was against strong head winds, which made the victory all the more remarkable.

The official announcement by the French Line for the days' runs follows:

First Day—657 mi., 30.67 knots.
Second Day—728 mi., 31.65 knots.
Third Day—707 mi., 30.74 knots.
Fourth Day—710 mi., 30.87 knots.
Fifth Day—177 mi.

British Ship Quits U. S. With Nitrates for Spain

NORFOLK, Va., March 23 (AP)—The British steamer Linaria cleared Hampton Roads March 19 for Seville, Spain, with 4892 tons of nitrate of soda which her master, Capt. Joseph Robinson, said in the manifest was intended for "agricultural use."

Captain Robinson made the statement under oath to customs officials in compliance with neutrality laws of the United States, which prohibit exportation of war materials to nations engaged in war.

Seven members of the Linaria's crew quit at Boston because they charged the nitrates would be transported to Spain for use by the insurgents in manufacturing munitions. Sailing was delayed while other seamen could be signed.

Shift in Policy Of Relief Urged Upon President

Hiring of Skilled Workers on Federal Projects Gains Support

Ickes Backs Move

WPA and PWA Under Orders to Draw Employees From Relief Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23 — Should persons be hired on Government projects because they are "on relief," or because they need a job and are able to do it efficiently?

This is the question President Roosevelt must answer before he sends the 1938 relief project to Congress the end of this month.

At the present, both WPA and PWA, on the President's order, are drawing employees from relief rolls, but it is generally agreed that if such useful projects as slum clearance, soil and water conservation, reforestation, flood and drought control are to be carried out, a larger percentage of non-relief workers will have to be hired. There are not enough skilled workers on the relief rolls at present to carry out such a program.

New Policy Adopted

About two months ago, at President Roosevelt's insistence, the PWA adopted a policy similar to that of the WPA in requiring local authorities to draw from the relief rolls the labor for their projects. Previously, they had been told to give preference to relief workers, but there were so many ways of getting around the regulation that it did not prove effective.

The change in PWA policy was made despite the personal belief of Harold L. Ickes, administrator, that the nation would derive more benefit from a program of useful and permanent projects of large size, requiring federal expenditures for materials as well as for wages for non-relief workers.

Under its new rules, PWA grants up to 45 per cent of the cost of a project at the rate of $115 for every $100 spent on labor hired from the relief rolls. Municipalities must pay the entire cost of materials and non-relief labor used. Hence the new policy provides for a 15 per cent bonus to contractors complying with the relief labor provision.

Budget Enters Problem

President Roosevelt's chief objection to an extensive public works program is the cost. If he yields to the mounting demand for this type of program, he will have to abandon his plan for balancing the budget in full by 1939.

Also, if he permits the Administration to subsidize the type of projects which call for a considerable proportion of skilled labor, the President may lay himself open to the charge that his relief plan is contributing to the shortage of skilled workers. By hiring only those persons on relief rolls, the Government reduces to a minimum the obstacles delaying the return of skilled workers into private industry.

Pressure is now closing in on Mr. Roosevelt from all sides as he makes plans for next year's relief expenditures. A group of congressmen recently forwarded to the President a demand that a permanent well-planned program of public works replace the WPA in taking up the employment slack. They advocated work for "all who are able and willing to work and cannot find employment," with "every dollar spent to create a dollar's worth of wealth and permanent social value." They said enough money must be appropriated to allow a reasonable expenditure for materials and equipment as well as for wages."

Warning From PWA

On top of this comes the warning from PWA officials that the all-relief-labor rule will mean practically a cessation of projects in large cities where there is a shortage of skilled labor.

There is a report abroad now that even Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, has come around to Mr. Ickes' way of thinking. Mr. Hopkins always has taken the position that relief projects should be designed primarily to provide jobs for persons on relief. He is said now to favor a complete shift of policy, which would abolish the present relief test and allow government agencies to draw workers from the rolls of the United States employment service, regardless of whether they were destitute.

Which type of federal program wins out in 1938 probably will not be known until the President sends his relief message to Congress in a week or 10 days, but at present strong pressure is being exerted for a permanent policy of federal jobs for all the able-bodied unemployed in the United States who are willing to work.

Huey Long Ballot Law Ruled Out in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 23 (AP)—One of the late Senator Huey P. Long's most stringent election laws was ruled out yesterday by the Louisiana Supreme Court, which said the statute opened the door "for the practice of the grossest kind of discrimination and unfairness." The law authorized the Governor to appoint a majority of the members of the Board of Election Supervisors in each parish.

Labor: Will Militant Policy Pay?

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 23—A new labor militancy, which is willing to match itself against public authority, is having its first great test here, signalized by its challenge of court, mayor and police.

Hitherto organized labor, on many an isolated field, has had its conflicts with law and government, but not through so great a national organization as the C. I. O.

The tactics of the automobile workers' union, the local mainstay of the C. I. O., in pressing the sit-down strike against court order, and in threatening a general strike, indicate that a use of force and an aggressiveness not previously identified with the labor movement nationally have now developed.

This change in national policy from the position of the American Federation of Labor is recognized and applauded among leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America. The A. F. of L., they say, was willing to be halted by opposition, while the new labor alliance is willing to fight.

A. F. of L. Policy

The A. F. of L. generally follows what it would consider more orderly methods, according to its friends. Many of its chiefs are opposed to the sit-down strike as ultimately damaging to labor. But the insurgent C. I. O. has broken away from traditional labor strategy to adopt a militant course.

Which type of tactics will prove the more beneficial to labor in the long run makes one of the most significant questions in the present split in the labor world.

To the sit-down strike the automobile workers credit their remarkable gains in organizing their industry and in widely promoting labor organization in other business over the nation.

It was in defense of the sit-down strike and in particular of the sit-down in the occupied Chrysler plants here that the union prepared for a general strike of all its units.

Alarm rose in the union lest evictions by the police of sit-down strikers in lesser plants held by the C. I. O. might gradually work up from one factory to another until the authorities tried to put out the Chrysler strikers. Union officials say they are not interested in small miscellaneous evictions like that in a print shop yesterday and that they certainly do not sponsor sit-downs by racketeers. But when their own organization was touched by the eviction of C. I. O. strikers from a cigar factory Saturday and they foresaw that the police might next evict C. I. O. men from other plants they held, the union prepared for a general strike, and considered putting back strikers in the factory from which they had been evicted.

Strike Threat Repeated

If the police forcibly evict any more C. I. O. strikers without court order, the union declares itself ready immediately to order its general strike.

"The possibility of a general strike has been pretty well wiped out by concessions made by Mayor Couzens last night," Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union, said today.

Mr. Martin interpreted the Mayor's announcement that "there will be no interference with peaceful so-called sit-down strikes" as a union victory. "The Mayor said he would not interfere with sit-down strikes and put it in writing," commented the union president. Other interpretations differed. Some observers felt the Mayor had only reiterated his policy, and that the union was glad to back out of a difficult spot, such as a general strike would undoubtedly become.

Actually the distinction between a sit-down strike where the court has demanded withdrawal of the strikers and a strike where the court has not acted is technical. In both cases the property is held by workers. The objection of the union is actually against interference with the sit-down movement.

Fortunately today's possible conflict over a mass meeting called by the union has apparently been eliminated through compromise. The union scheduled a great demonstration for the City Hall square. The mayor and council refused to give the permit, the union went ahead anyway. Late last night the mayor and the union agreed on a slight change of place and hour. The issue was too trivial, according to observers, to allow of a deadlock and clash.

Protest Use of Police

The purpose of the meeting is to protest against the use of the police in ousting sit-downers. The union has prepared to circulate petitions today asking the Mayor's recall. By massing several hundred thousand this afternoon, the union hopes to demonstrate to the city administration labor's public opinion, so that the city will cease its efforts to curb the sit-down technique. If a small crowd turns out the union admits it loses the appeal to the public.

Employment of forceful methods is obviously committing the labor movement to a new path, and evoking consideration of new labor legislation.

Whether the C. I. O. sitdown strategy will yield unmixed and lasting good to labor is doubted by many leading labor students, who think temporary success may be outrun by hurtful checks.

The aim of the C. I. O., however, is so broad that it requires ambitious boldness to carry through.

"The A. F. of L. was content to pick the soft cherries and let the bitter ones go," commented an automobile union official last night. "In other words, the A. F. of L. organized the little fellows where it was easy, and often penalized them against their big competitors, whom it found too hard to organize, and so let alone.

"Our objective is to organize everybody. We are after the big ones just the same as the little ones, and when we get through we shall take the competition out of labor wages. No company will compete with another on the basis of what it thinks it can make up out of what it pays to its employees. All the workers will have their minimum wage."

It is possible that the automobile workers' union and the C. I. O. have become a bit too elated over the sudden successes, note observers, and are driving too swiftly.

Chrysler Corporation again turned down today the union proposal, to accept the General Motors settlement. The Chrysler view is that the promise of General Motors to bargain with no other group for six months means giving sole bargaining power to the union for that perior, an analysis to which the union assents, and Chrysler expects the union to demand a renewal of the six-months period if granted, to which the union also assents. Chrysler therefore holds that the General Motors terms simply accord exclusive bargaining rights in another form, which means the closed shop, and stands pat in its rejection.

Sit-Downers Found Guilty of Contempt

By the Associated Press

Detroit, March 23

Nine men were convicted of contempt and given suspended sentences today as an aftermath of the ejection of 66 strikers from the Newton Packing Company plant Saturday.

The nine men and 13 women refused to apologise Saturday when they were arraigned before Circuit Judge Allan Campbell for ignoring a court order that they leave the plant peaceably. The other strikers apologized and were released.

Today, the 13 women made full apologies, but the nine men persisted in their refusal, contending that they had no knowledge of the issuance of the injunction and subsequent writs of attachment. Judge Campbell said he was confident they knew of the court orders.

New Jersey Gets Labor Board Plan To Aid in Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 23—Clarification of the labor situation in New Jersey in a way that was seen of distinct advantage to wage earners is today before the Legislature here in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Leo P. Carlin (D) of Essex county. It would set up a state labor relations commission, appointed by the Governor, to define public policy with regard to guild organization, collective bargaining and the naming by workers of their spokesmen in bargaining negotiations with their employers.

While the commission would not be permitted to arbitrate labor disputes beyond deciding question of representation in labor unions, it would be empowered to hold hearings when workers charged unfair labor practices against their employers, and, furthermore, it might petition the State Supreme Court for enforcement of its edicts.

Mr. Carlin, who is president of the Newark Chauffeurs' Union, attempts in his bill to define unfair employer action. In this category he places domination of the union, spying, requiring membership in a company union, refusing to bargain or to discuss union grievances and discrimination in employment against union members.

The measure was brought up at a caucus here last night and after discussion was put aside for future consideration.

Meanwhile, the Senate took up the pari-mutuel bill to legalize gambling on horse racing in New Jersey that has been before the Legislature for nearly a decade and passed it by a vote of 11 to 5, with five senators not voting. The resolution will have to be passed by the next Legislature before it can be submitted to the people.

Senator Lester H. Clee (R) of Essex, a widely known clergyman, led the opposition, striking strongly against race track gambling on economic grounds. He read extracts from newspapers in Florida, Texas and Rhode Island criticizing gambling and telling of losses to business and unpaid bills to merchants and landlords as a result of race-track losses.

Plans for U. S. Grange

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 23 (AP)—The Pennsylvania State Grange announced yesterday the seventy-first annual convention of the National Grange would be held in Harrisburg, Nov. 11 to 18.

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Rembrandt Masterpiece

"Juno"

Painting Completed by Rembrandt in 1665 and Later "Lost" for Many Years. It Has Been Restored to Its Original Beauty and Will Be Exhibited in New York During April

New York Awaits Glimpse of 'Juno,' Restored Painting of Rembrandt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—A masterpiece by Rembrandt, discovered only last year in Europe, arrived recently on the liner Queen Mary, and is to be shown for the first time in America at the Shaeffer Galleries here.

It is the famous "Juno" portrait which figured in the incident with Harmen Becker, money lender, in Rembrandt's late years, and which was known only through documents for many decades before its reappearance in Holland in 1936.

It is a nearly life-size painting on canvas, showing the Queen in two-thirds length, garbed in heavy velvet and a cloak of ermine, her decolletage covered with jewels. The head, thought to be that of Henrijke Stoeffels, is crowned with a jeweled diadem; she is leaning on a gold scepter.

The history of the painting, which ranks with Rembrandt's "Jewish Bride" and "Syndics of the Drapers," reveals a dramatic incident of Rembrandt's life. The painting lay unfinished in the master's studio in 1665 when Becker visited Rembrandt to collect a sum which the artist had borrowed on several paintings. "Juno" impressed Becker, and Rembrandt promised to finish it for him.

On Aug. 29, 1665, Rembrandt is said to have sent the money and requested the return of his nine paintings and several drawings, but Becker refused to comply until the "Juno" was finished. According to another document, dated Oct. 6, 1665, the debt was paid, the paintings redeemed by the artist, and "Juno" became the property of Becker. Then the history of the picture became obscure until much later it was mentioned in the collection of J. Tho. Stanley, Palmerston House, Turnbridge by Sheffield, Eng. Later it became the property of Otto Von Wesendonck, husband of Richard Wagner's inspiration, Mathilde Wesendonck. It is listed in the official catalogue of the Wesendonck collection published in 1888 in Berlin.

Covered with varnish and the accumulated dirt of centuries, the painting was loaned to the museum at Bonn, Ger., where it lay in the cellar forgotten for many years. Then it was sold and brought to Holland, where after a cleaning the unmistakable masterpiece emerged, and as such it was acquired by the Dutch dealer, D. Katz, from whom Dr. Schaeffer acquired it for exhibition in New York. Dr. Abraham Bredius and Dr. W. R. Valentiner, Rembrandt authorities, were among the first to gaze at "Juno" again restored to her former splendor and beauty. Dr. Valentiner termed it "one of the most remarkable art discoveries of recent years."

The Government of Holland requested the painting for exhibition last fall at the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam, where it was placed in a room alone and guarded by two special attendants. Aside from this exhibition, the painting never has been seen publicly.

For two weeks early in April, the front gallery of the Schaeffer Galleries will be set aside for the showing of this single painting.

Strike Evictions Mount

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Heartened by renewed success in evicting sit-down strikers in at least four states, many law enforcement officials on the broadening strike front searched statute books today for "airtight" means of ejecting the sitters.

A survey showed 2000 have been ejected by various methods in Illinois, Michigan, New York and Kentucky strikes. In two other outstanding cases—the General Motors and Chrysler Corporations plants at Flint and Detroit, Mich.—injunctions were issued but not served.

Force has been applied in some instances, but few have been injured seriously.

The injunction writ has been the favorite weapon of authorities. Other legal methods employed have been charges of endangering public health, disorderly conduct, conspiracy to injure the company's business, and unlawful entry of public property—the latter used in a case where the strikers left a plant and attempted to re-enter.

Old Law Invoked

State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Chicago used a 75-year-old law which provided a maximum penalty of six months in jail and $500 fine for conspiracy to hold property without consent of the owner, or preventing the owner from using his property.

Police armed with warrants invoked the law to remove 1075 strikers from three Chicago plants peaceably.

A group of 150 deputy sheriffs enforced an injunction and evicted 61 sit-downers from the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation's two plants at North Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 26.

Forty-seven sit-downers left the Century Wallpaper mill at Decatur, Ill., without disorder after a sheriff read an injunction ordering them out. The strike still is in progress, however.

Officers have removed 400 persons in 13 cases in Michigan, violence attended some of the attempts.

Other Arrests

Brooklyn officers evicted 18 employees from the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital March 15 after a battle. The strikers were charged with endangering public health.

On March 18, New York officers acted against ten-cent store strikers, arresting 59 from an F. W. Woolworth store on disorderly conduct charges after they refused to leave peaceably. The next day, 44 girls and 15 men employees were arrested in another Woolworth store.

A hundred police officers removed 300 sit-downers yesterday from the Louisville, Ky., textile factory.

An injunction ordering strikers from two Fisher Body plants in Flint, Mich., never was carried out, although the sheriff read the order to the strikers. Another writ ordered 5000 sit-downers to leave eight Chrysler plants in Detroit, but had not been carried out today. The strikers were to have vacated the plant by last Wednesday.

Workers took the situation into their own hands in the Holmes foundry at Sarnia, Ont. About 3000 non-strikers ejected 50 sit-downers in a battle on March 2. Police did not interfere.

9000 Strikers Back At Work in Akron

AKRON, Ohio, March 23 (AP)—Return to work yesterday of 9100 persons here reduced Ohio's strike-idle ranks to 18,125—most of them involved in the deadlock dispute at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in this industrial city.

Workers returning to their jobs at Akron included 8000 WPA employees under a truce which promised consideration of wage increases and 700 Ohio Match Company workers in suburban Wadsworth and 400 at the Enterprise Manufacturing company under increase agreements reached late last week.

Good Neighbor League Aids Child Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—A postcard drive to circularize state legislators for support of the resolution to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment which has the approval thus far of 28 of the 36 states needed for its addition to the Constitution was launched by the Good Neighbor League here today.

Named to promote the policy for which President Roosevelt has declared himself in domestic and foreign relations, this is the first emergence of the league since the 1936 national election, when it figured prominently among the pro-Roosevelt forces.

Compromise Rejected By Striking Teachers

SCRANTON, Penna., March 23 (AP)—Fell township's 55 striking teachers rejected an offer of the school board to pay them a month's back salary and to deliberate a renewal of their contracts later if they would return to work.

The teachers voted yesterday to continue their strike, started last Wednesday. They said they would not return to classes until the board paid half of their back salary, which they said was four months overdue, and rescinded an order cancelling their contracts.

Standard Steel Signs Contract With CIO Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 23—Standard Steel Spring Company of Coraopolis, manufacturer of springs and parts for automobiles, was added today to the list of plants signing wage agreements with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Robert C. Enos, president of the company, signed the pact with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

The contract is along lines of the original Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation agreement with the industrial organization group, save that it does not provide vacations with pay. A flat increase of 10 cents an hour was granted to all workers.

It was agreed that during peak production the 40-hour week should be suspended in favor of a 48-hour week.

Scene of One Strike

It was at the Standard Steel Company's two plants several months ago that rioting occurred during a strike of 600 employees. For a time the company threatened to transfer operations to another city, but the differences were finally composed and the plant reopened.

The Committee for Industrial Organization now has signed contracts with 24 companies in various branches of the steel industry.

Meanwhile, however, 13,000 workers at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation's plant in Aliquippa, have opened a new campaign for another general wage increase in the steel industry following a unanimous vote by 36 leaders of the company's union in the plant to reopen negotiations with the corporation for wage boosts. The announcement said the campaign was backed by the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

These workers already have had a wage increase this month, when on March 16 their pay was boosted 80 cents a day in line with the scale in most steel plants. Simultaneously the working time was cut to a 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime, making the base minimum rate $25 a week, as compared with the old $25.20 for the 48-hour week previously in effect.

Strike Is Settled

Strikers at the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company's plant said they had won concessions and would return to work tonight. Their spokesman announced they had been granted a nine-hour day, wage adjustments, time and a half for overtime and that the company was considering giving vacations with pay.

Eight hundred workers continued on strike at the Hibbard & Co. shovel plant for union recognition, a 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime.

Generally the strike situation, however, appeared somewhat eased in the Pittsburgh district today. About 150 girl workers in the G. C. Murphy 5-and-10-cent stores agreed to return to work after a three-day occupation of four stores in East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek and Wilmerding. They accetped a $10 weekly minimum and a maximum of $13.50 based on experience.

One of nine Thompson chain restaurants, closed because of a strike, has reopened today. The management announced others would reopen soon.

Sit-Down Defended as Step To Halt Moving of Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—What was seen as one of the most unusual versions of the sit-down strike strategy emerged here today when about 150 workers employed by the Champion Shoe Manufacturing Corporation, in Bleecker Street, occupied the company's plant as the only method available to prevent the manufacturer from moving his business out of the city. The workers, who began their sit-down on March 11, are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. The case has been taken into the New York State Supreme Court, where Justice Julius Miller said he would order the strikers out of the plant if it should be shown that they were preventing the plaintiff from using his property by illegal seizure.

Meanwhile peace appeared just around the corner in the "5-and-10" chain store strikes, which have brought the sit-down into two shops of the F. W. Woolworth Company and into five of the H. L. Green Company. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia brought spokesmen of the two concerns together with representatives of the strikers yesterday, and today had their assurance that the parleys would continue until some settlement had been arrived at, or would not be adjourned without notice so that he could bring further mediation to bear.

More Wage Boosts

Another development along the labor front of import to the status of the company union plan of employee representation was had in an announcement by the Western Union Telegraph Company of pay rises for 80,000 of its workers. This will increase the company's pay roll outlay by $2,500,000 a year. It calls for a 25 per cent premium for Sunday work, holidays off with full pay, full pay for Saturday afternoon and the restoration of the 1929 wage levels for general, divisional and district office workers.

F. W. Burton, president of the Western Union Employees' Union, said the company workers' pay figure had been raised $6,250,000 since Jan. 1, 1936.

In bringing suit against its workers' sit-down, the Champion firm, manufacturers of children's shoes, through its vice-president, Mason Rosenberg denied the union charge of its intention to move elsewhere to escape its union agreement, but declared that after what had happened it would make no promise about the future.

Union Contention

Samuel Null, counsel for the union, said that, in occupying the plant, the workers had used neither force or violence to enforce their rights; that they were just standing there to keep the employer from running away to another state, and would walk out of the factory if the plaintiff would make an agreement not to move.

The basic issue at stake was wages, he said, but the immediate incentive was the workers' discovery that machinery was being moved out of the plant and their fear that the plant would be relocated in Marietta, Penna.

"And so they took the law into their own hands?" the court asked.

"It has been found that the courts are powerless to prevent fugitive shops," Mr. Null rejoined.

"From time immemorial the courts of this State have held that labor loses all its rights when it resorts to violence," Justice Miller reminded him.

The feud on unionization policy between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization was evidenced in still another field today as the International Union of Operating Engineers, federation affiliate, brought suit to prevent invasion of its ranks by the committee. The latter's drive for membership was causing great confusion and disorder in the building construction trade, it was charged.

Rivalry between the two groups reached the courts here today as the Engineers' union obtained a court order calling upon the committee's affiliate it charges with trespassing to show cause in Supreme Court on Thursday why its local should not be restrained from appealing for members. The union named is the local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Earle Backs Bill For 40-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 23—Pennsylvania lawmakers have before them Administration-sponsored bills to blanket industry in Pennsylvania with a work-week of five days totaling 40 hours. These will supplement measures already introduced stipulating this provision for women and children workers and making 40 instead of 44 hours the maximum work week of all minors.

The state-wide legislation now recommended by Gov. George H. Earle through Ralph B. Bashore, secretary of labor and industry, exempts only domestic help, farm labor and certain executive and professional workers. It is urged as a factor in re-employment, as promoting worker efficiency and as increasing mass purchasing power.

Shoe Workers Stand by Boss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 23—George F. Johnson, chairman of the board of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, one of the biggest shoe and tannery concerns in the world, today has—in these times of labor strikes—what employers here see as a unique testimonial of loyalty from 19,000 of his workers.

The testimonial was telegraphed to Mr. Johnson in Florida, and was sent to him in lieu of a homecoming celebration which had been arranged for his return to Binghamton. It reads:

"At this time, when industrial strife is rampant throughout the nation; when capital and labor are in the throes of suspicion and distrust with each other, each hurling open accusations at the other and attempting to impair the security of industry by their efforts to dominate, we want to stand fast by that old proverb:

"'Hold fast to that which is good.

"So, with this, we, the Endicott-Johnson tanners, shoe workers and rubber workers, desire to pledge our loyalty and good will to our leaders and express our complete confidence in their leadership and our willingness to abide by whatever decisions they may consider necessary."

Mike Kingsley, an Endicott-Johnson worker, who headed the testimonial committee, said that the message to Mr. Johnson was the workers' answer to the problems of industrial unrest now sweeping the country.

"We realize fully what the E. J. (Endicott-Johnson) policy means to us and take this means of telling you in public of our appreciation," he told the boss.

Following the testimonial text there were long pages of names that ran the whole gamut of Endicott-Johnson workers.

Mr. Johnson, who is 79, telegraphing back his acknowledgment, voiced his appreciation of the workers' action.

"We are more than complimented under existing conditions to have such a splendid endorsement by and from the workers," he said. "Nothing in this world could be stronger or express loyalty better. We may now feel certain that we have our workers' perfect confidence, and will go on with more hopeful and, we trust, happier future for our entire organization."

The Endicott-Johnson labor policy is regarded in industrial quarters as one of the most enlightened in the United States. It has an average year-round weekly wage of more than $27 and a policy designed to give back to the workers all that the business earns over costs and dividends to stockholders. It provides homes for its workers at cost. It also provides free hospitalization, recreational facilities and other benefits—a policy which has been in effect for nearly half a century.

La Follette Advocates Wider Income Tax Base

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin told the special taxation committee of the American Bar Association March 20 that federal taxes must be raised. "This talk of cutting Government costs will never accomplish anything," he said.

He advocated a "broadening of the income tax base" by reducing personal exemptions of single persons from $1000 to $800 and married persons from $2500 to $2000. In addition, he proposed surtaxes, ranging from four per cent on taxable net income in excess of $3000 to 75 per cent on incomes in excess of $5,000,000.

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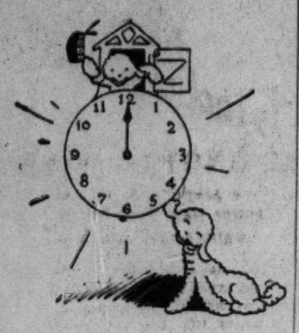

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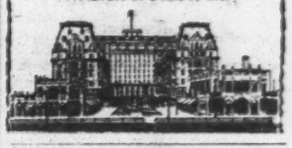
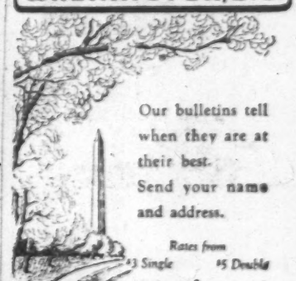


Cherry Blossom TIME IN WASHINGTON, D.C.



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Guns on Canada-U.S. Border As Part of Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Canada intends to make a serious effort to fortify the Pacific Coast, and it is planned to spend about $7,000,000 in British Columbia to render the Province's long coast line reasonably safe from invasion.

In addition to extension of Canada's air forces and their improvement and renovation, Canada proposes to develop several artillery bases on the coast. At Esquimalt, which remains the naval base for the Canadian forces on the Pacific and which looks back on many years as an imperial naval base before the Dominion took over national defense, existing guns will be modernized, and landing space for planes will be provided.

Probably the most interesting development of all is the proposed establishment of long-range guns near Race Rocks. The guns will face toward Port Angeles, Wash., and will command the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca through which practically all deep sea shipping must pass on its way to British Columbia's chief cities—Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and the Puget Sound cities of Seattle and Tacoma, as well as such other Washington State ports as Bellingham, Everett and Anacortes.

These measures are purely matters of coast defense and do not affect Canada's historic defenseless border with the United States.

Race Rocks is a strategic position for defense purposes and invaders, say, from the Orient, would be forced to run the gantlet of withering gunfire at Race Rocks before they could attempt to do any damage to the chief cities of British Columbia and Washington State. The only alternative course for shipping from the Pacific would be around the north end of Vancouver Island and down the inside channel through Seymour Narrows, a narrow and treacherous waterway which will probably be afforded the same defense facilities as Race Rocks. Through Seymour Narrows during a large part of every day the tide swirls dangerously and only experienced pilots are able to get their vessels through successfully.

Race Rocks, site of Canada's big guns on the Pacific, have for years been the location of a lighthouse. They consist of a group of low-lying rocks, many of which are submerged at high tide, forming a reef that juts out from Williams Head a mile or more.

The area has always been regarded as perilous to shipping and many vessels have come to grief there. One unique characteristic of the place is its "blind zone." For some reason so far unsuccessfully explained by natural science there is a time when the blast from the Race Rocks foghorn cannot be heard by vessels entering the Straits of Juan de Fuca, even though they are within a comparatively short distance of the rocks. This "blind zone" has often been cited as the cause of ship disasters off Race Rocks in foggy weather.

Installation of these coast defense batteries will cost approximately $1,000,000, although there may be some delay in getting delivery of the guns due to the armament race in Europe. But the fortifications are scheduled to be completed sometime next year.

Canada will also have two destroyers and two mine sweepers on this coast.

Size of the air force for British Columbia has not yet been determined, but arrangements are being made to have suitable air base facilities established in Prince Rupert, at Alert Bay and Queen Charlotte Islands as well as at the points where airports are already in operation. The Alert Bay station would provide protection at Seymour Narrows. Esquimalt will also have airplane facilities, and a landing field may be established at Sooke, which would be comparatively close to the Race Rocks shore battery.

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Montana Drys Seek Signatures to Block County Local Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

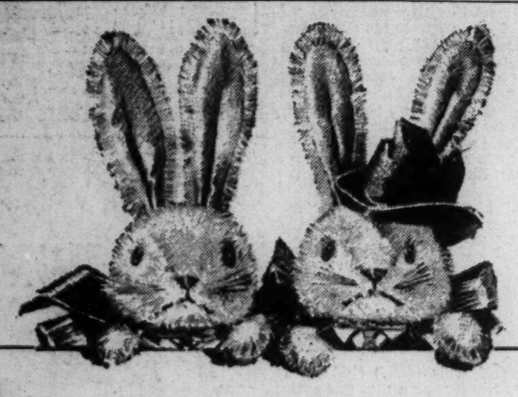
HELENA, Mont., March 23—Dry forces of Montana are organized for a campaign to suspend operation of the act passed by the recent state legislature which legalized the saloon for the purpose of raising revenue to pay relief and social security.

Although the new legislation provides for county option, Mrs. Lucy T. McLemore, acting head of the Anti-Saloon League, declares that it put the drys to such a disadvantage it has been found easier to use the referendum provisions of the state constitution, in an effort not only to secure a vote by the people on the liquor question at the general election in the fall of 1938, but to suspend the operation of the law until that time.

The bill which the legislature passed goes into effect April 4 and the dry forces have until that date to present petitions containing 35 per cent of the voters in any county which desires to take advantage of the local option provisions. Failure to present petitions by that date will bar any governmental subdivision to license retail liquor dealers much on the same plan under which saloons were licensed in pre-prohibition days. The state, through its present liquor monopoly, would act as wholesaler, with the state stores available to both the private individual and the retailer for purchases.

Icehouse for Pines

PASADENA, Calif., March 23 (AP)—In an icehouse here where the temperature is kept at 32 degrees, 800 young pine trees are "learning" to withstand the cold of mountain tops, their future home.



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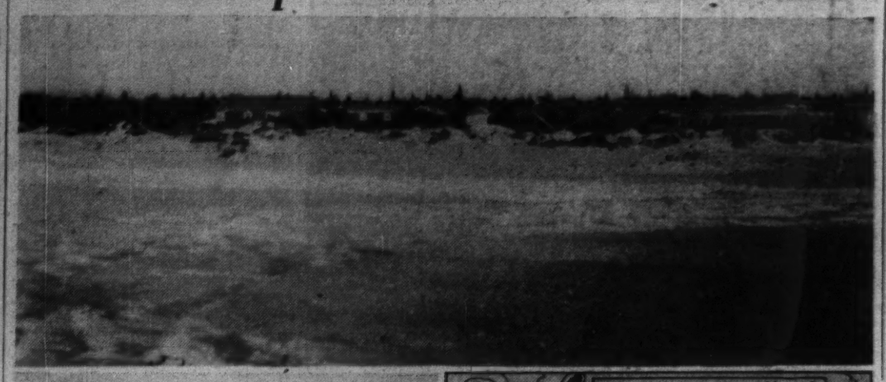

Site for Great Airport

Hattie's Camp Is Shown in the Upper Left Part of the Map, With Other Important Spots Marked, Some of Considerable Historical Significance

By a Staff Artist

Converting a Wilderness

Upper—Taken From the Future Aviation Field in January, Showing Office, Mess-House and Other Buildings That Have Sprung Up There
Lower—Another View of the Same Location, Trees in Distance Mark Eastern Boundary of the New Field

Newfoundland Forest Cleared For Trans-Atlantic Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWFOUNDLAND AIRPORT, N. F.—A year ago a passenger on the train which runs across Newfoundland called to the conductor:

"Where are we now?"

"Hattie's Camp," came the reply "About 200 miles from St. John's. An old construction camp."

There was nothing to see except virgin forest and a very flat level tract of ground.

Today "Hattie's Camp" is being rapidly turned into one of the largest airdromes of the world and one of the key points in the network of air routes that is soon to span continent and ocean. The development of Hattie's Camp will cost over $2,000,000, including hangars, machine shops, administration building, hotel, wireless station.

Today the trains stop at a temporary sign which reads "Newfoundland Airport."

Four Big Runways

The actual airport area will comprise one square mile and there will be four large runways. Three of these are to be each 4500 feet long and 600 feet wide. The fourth, or master, runway will be about 5000 feet in length and 1200 feet in width. The runways will be surfaced over their entire length with asphalt, with special drainage system, also special flushing system for getting rid of snow. In addition to the ordinary flood lighting, there will be special lights running down the center of each runway and embedded flush with the surface.

Just about two miles from the site of Newfoundland Airport is Gander Lake, which, according to latest information, will probably be the principal seaplane base. Besides its proximity to the airport, the lake possesses another great advantage for this purpose in that it practically never is frozen over in the winter season. An asphalt highway will connect the two sites.

Already preparations are being made for the erection of a radio direction finder on the farther bank of Gander Lake.

When the airport will be finally completed and in operation, to say nothing of when trans-Atlantic flights will actually start, it is difficult to say. Following visits to Newfoundland of numerous officials from British Imperial Airways, the north Atlantic route, with Newfoundland as the midway stopping place, was decided on long ago, and working arrangements for a trans-Atlantic passenger and mail service completed between British Imperial Airways, Canadian Airways and United States Pan American Airways, with the respective governments of these three countries, together with the governments also of Irish Free State and Newfoundland, likewise paternally interested in the enterprise.

Delayed by Arms Race

It is generally understood that the arms race in Europe, especially Great Britain's rearmament program, considerably delayed the actual commencement of construction. Latest information is that from now on the work is to be rushed forward as quickly as possible, with orders to have at least two runways ready for the coming summer, when experimental flights will begin.

At Botwood, 50 miles distant from Newfoundland Airport, a wireless and meteorological station, completely staffed by Imperial Airways, has been in operation for over a year, obtaining the necessary data regarding prevailing winds and weather conditions.

Other meteorological stations have also been established during the past year at Norris Arm and other places. It is from Botwood that the large seaplanes of Imperial Airways will take off for their first experimental flights the coming summer. It may be taken for granted that the seaplanes will be making their first flights from Botwood perhaps some months before the land planes are ready to take off from Newfoundland Airport.

At present, everything is in the rough-and-ready stage. Strung along only 20 feet distant from the railway track are groups of one story shacks, comprising living quarters for staff and workmen. Included also are shop and store, office, mess houses, cook houses, bakery, gasoline and oil store, machine shop and garage. To the rear of these buildings stretches away the level expanse of the airport grounds, now completely denuded of trees over an area of one square mile, and with a considerable amount of ditching, draining and grading already done over the runway sites.

Over the flat ground move numerous trucks and tractors, giant shovels are scooping up and dumping soil, ripping machines are tearing up the stumps, to be piled and burned, scrapers and graders and leveling off the surface, while scattered all over the area are groups of workmen busy at their various tasks. Off in the distance can be seen the smoke of numerous fires. Here men are engaged in cutting down the forest, while others drag away, pile up and burn the refuse and such trees and shrubs as are useless for firewood. All told some 300 men are at work.

A few miles further down the railway track is Hall's Quarry, where another 100 or so men are engaged in blasting and quarrying stone out of the side of a big hill. From here will come all the stone needful for the surfacing of the runways and other purposes at the airport. A large crushing machine and plant have been installed at the Hall's Quarry, and railway sidings built both there and at the airport. The stone, first crushed at the quarry, will be brought in railway cars to the crushing machines at the airport, there to be more finely crushed and prepared for the runway surfacing.

Looking Backward

In the middle of the last century the Great Eastern landed at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, the first Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Thirty-six years ago from faraway Wales there came to the listening ears of Guglielmo Marconi sitting in his little station on Signal Hill, St. John's, the first faint signals by wireless. But, by reason of its geographical position, it is with the early development of trans-Atlantic airplane flights that the island's name has been most closely connected.

Harbor Grace airport has seen the start of many a projected trans-Atlantic flight—some successful, others ending in tragedy. Eighteen years ago this correspondent stood at the edge of Lester's Field in the suburbs of St. John's and saw the airplane of Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Brown rise heavily from the ground, just clearing a grove of trees at the end of the rough runway, and starting with the first mail to be flown across the Atlantic.

It was in St. John's also, by the way, that the writer, with thousands of other citizens, one day saw an airplane in the sky approaching from the west and flying very low. The plane passed right over the town, seeming almost to touch the tops of the chimneys, then out over the "Narrows" and Signal Hill and off across the Atlantic. It was Colonel Lindbergh on his epoch-making flight from New York to Paris.

Now that the first regular trans-Atlantic passenger service by airplane is about to be inaugurated, Newfoundland accepts as her destiny the fact that Newfoundland Airport will be the main operating base and depot for that service.

Changes Supported In Vaccination Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Strong support by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of the measure now pending in the Legislature in Albany providing that unvaccinated children shall be excluded from the public schools only when smallpox is certified as existing in any school district or adjoining district, was announced today.

The measure was introduced by Assemblyman Otto Hillig (D) of Liberty, and was characterized by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, as aimed at putting an end to the practice of indirectly compelling vaccination against an imaginary disease.

Mr. Anderson held the bill, if enacted, would adjust the conflict between the compulsory educational law and the compulsory vaccination law, whereby children are excluded from school for not being vaccinated and the parents are prosecuted for not having their children educated.

Mooney Pardon Sought

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 23 (AP)—A second resolution asking Gov. Frank Merriam to grant a pardon to Tom Mooney, convicted of the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, was reported favorably to the California Assembly today by the rules committee.

Rebels Stiffen Resistance To Madrid Militia

MADRID, March 23 (AP)—Spanish insurgents have stiffened their resistance against advancing Government troops in the upper Guadalajara sector northeast of Madrid and made plans for pitched battle.

Defense planes, outdistancing the Madrid infantry, bombed Jadraque, important insurgent position to the west and the Guadalajara highway, and noted the preparations for battle.

Having lost most of the territory taken in recent offensives, the insurgents apparently had decided to entrench and await the pursuing Government force at this important communications center.

The Madrid militia, continuing northward along the Guadalajara highway to push the enemy ever further from the capital, had to slow their advance in the face of stronger resistance.

The retarded offensive was in part deliberate, officers added, to allow columns operating to the right and left of the highway to clear surrounding country of any danger of flank attacks.

Successes by the column to the east of the highway were believed to have removed the danger of a fascist thrust along the Tajuno and Tagus Rivers, which lead to the Cuenca highway and other important communications routes between Madrid and the coast.

A large number of tanks supported the advance to the west of the highway. Several times they were sent into action against insurgent contingents.

Employment of tanks has been greatest on the government side in the Guadalajara fighting since the start of the war—80 were used in one battle.

On the Avila front, to the south, militia artillery concentrated on insurgent-held Navalperal de Pinares, railroad town and a main base for insurgents.

The government militia changed tactics in this area, adopting a frontal advance through Valdemaqueda at a point some distance southeast of Navalperal.

Belgrade Welcomes Ciano Visit To End Long Period of Enmity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, March 23—It is stated in official circles that the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, is to arrive at Belgrade on March 25, to negotiate a friendship agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia.

For many years Yugoslavia has been considered one of Italy's principal enemies, especially in view of the close relations existing between that state and France. Some three months ago, however, in his famous Milan speech, Premier Mussolini proclaimed a policy of friendship toward Yugoslavia which he has been ardently pursuing ever since. As evidence of his changed attitude, he induced Hungary also to foster good relations with Belgrade and directed his own press to write in an amicable manner toward Yugoslavia.

Praise for Serbs

Several Italian papers at once sent special correspondents to Belgrade and they have vied with one another in praising the Serbs. Measures were also set on foot to improve trade between the two countries. And now, this new agreement is designed as a symbol and climax of the new tendency.

One factor causing Premier Mussolini's right-about-face was his desire for a freer hand in Central and Southeastern Europe, in order that he might more easily deal with vital problems connected with his new African empire.

A second motive is Berlin's steadily increasing influence in the Balkans. The Duce saw that he could best counter that by himself making friendship with the Balkan lands, especially with Yugoslavia.

Other Views on Move

In a way, Premier Mussolini is co-operating with Belgrade in order to prevent penetration into the Balkans by his German friends.

Some observers also see in the Duce's move a step to weaken the Little Entente. The Little Entente Council meets here in a week and will be immediately followed by the visit of President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, but Count Ciano beats them both. They will probably find the Belgrade-Rome understanding an accomplished fact.

The Belgrade Government welcom this latest development as a decided gain. The Prime Minister says simply and frankly, "we prefer friends to enemies. If Italy wants to be our friend, we can only rejoice. We like friends." But he has repeatedly declared also that all the old alliances still hold.

Hungary also welcomes the proposed amendment, for it will hasten the trend for better Hungarian and Yugoslav relations.

But the greatest gainer is Yugoslavia, which is in an extraordinary position, being a state entirely surrounded by friends.

New Yugoslav-Italian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 23—Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Belgrade to sign a "gentleman's agreement" with Yugoslavia is described in well-informed quarters here as a move to secure peace in the Adriatic and in the Balkan peninsula.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the conclusion of a commercial accord, but a mutual desire to eliminate past differences and to co-operate in future for the maintenance of peace in the Danubian area and the Balkans has led the two governments to approach political questions.

Last Friday Count Ciano had a visit from the Yugoslavia Minister who invited him to go to Belgrade. Premier Mussolini authorized Count Ciano to proceed immediately to the Yugoslav capital.

Very great importance is attached here to the rapprochement between Italy and Yugoslavia, whose relations for over a decade have been decidedly bad.

The reconciliation is also designed to improve Italy's relations with the Little Entente and to show that for the moment, at any rate, Premier Mussolini does not intend to press Hungary's revisionist claim.

Meanwhile, Rome is irritated by the new anti-fascist campaign which is alleged to have burst out with unexpected suddenness in many foreign countries, especially Britain. Addressing the Blackshirts today on the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of Fascism, the Duce declared that it was by such campaigns fostered by professional pacifists that international complications and conflicts have arisen. Such pacifists, he went on, are really the most dangerous enemies to European peace and collaboration, which Italy is anxious to see established.

The Fascist dictator's fiery outburst was particularly directed against Anglican church dignataries who have denounced Italian behavior in Ethiopia. The speech and demonstrations which followed, when shouts against Britain were again heard from over-excited Fascists, indicate that tension between Italy and Great Britain is once more acute.

In official Italian circles there is a feeling of anxiousness, arising probably from the knowledge that the Duce's repeated offers of friendship to Britain have not had the desired result and that the mistrust which was originated by the Ethiopian war has not been entirely eliminated by the Mediterranean accord concluded last January.

To the many difficulties in the Anglo-Italian relations which have been left over by the Italian conquest of Ethiopia there has been added matters connected with the Spanish crisis, the British rearmament program and the Fascist policy towards the Islamic world.

It is declared that on almost every important European problem Britain and Italy hold opposite views, and that unless both countries seek to settle their own differences and to approach the main European problems in a spirit of mutual comprehension the gulf dividing them will become wider.

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New Canadian Enlistment Act Forbids Volunteers to Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 22—Canada is gradually freeing itself from the last "apron-strings" that bind it to the Mother Country, and which, in view of the Dominion's sovereign status, have no binding force.

The latest string cut is the one entitled Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act, a British statute passed in 1870 which made it a punishable offense for Canadians to enlist in the armies of foreign powers at war with countries friendly to Canada. The Canadian Parliament has now replaced it with one largely similar, but of its own.

The Privy Council in London is to be made aware of the fact that Canada has emerged from the colonial status, and at the same time Canadians are to rid themselves of any remaining colonial spirit of inferiority, asserted the veteran statesman, C. H. Cahan, Conservative member for St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal. He urged that all the Imperial statutes still in effect in Canada, numbering at least 150, should be either abolished or replaced with Canadian enactments.

Understanding Needful

"In my opinion it is due at this time that this Parliament should again and again assert its sovereignty in regard to matters affecting the peace, order and good government of Canada which are within its jurisdiction," he declared. "We have emerged from the colonial status whether the judicial committee of the Privy Council recognized this fact or not, and if they decline to recognize it, it is absolutely necessary in the present temper of this country that they should be brought to a condition of mind in which they are cognizant of certain fundamental facts."

These expressions, coming from the ablest member of the Bennett Party and whole-heartedly endorsed by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Acting Premier in Mr. King's absence, closely reflects the attitude of Parliament and the Canadian people toward Imperial affairs.

The section of the bill forbidding the recruiting within Canada for enlistment or engagement in the armed forces of any foreign state was amended to include "or any armed forces operating in such state." This section also excluded from operations of the act recruiting in Canada by foreign consular or diplomatic officers or citizens of their own countries, but who are not Canadian nationals.

Should Be Controlled

On the latter point Mr. Lapointe said the provision was for foreign agents to recruit their own citizens and he understood that other countries maintained the same privileges. It would be a mistake, he said, to make criminals of diplomatic representatives who asked their fellow citizens to return home for military service. But the activities of such agents in Canada should be made as difficult as possible and kept within well defined limits.

Another amendment exempted from the act Canadian noncombatants serving in solely humanitarian, medical and nursing services under the director of the Red Cross or any other recognized Canadian humanitarian agency.

The subject of Canadian nationality came up in the course of the debate, Mr. Cahan insisting that it should be legally defined and not left, as at present, only to a definition in the Immigration Act, the purpose and intent of which is to exclude certain classes of people from obtaining domicile in Canada.

The new foreign enlistment act is of immediate interest to Canadians as forbidding them to enlist on either side in the present civil war in Spain.

'College in the Pines' Step Nearer to Reality

MALONE, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—Paul Smith's, the "College in the Pines," came one step nearer reality last night. The will of Phelps Smith, late Adirondack utilities magnate who left an estimated $7,000,000 to found the college, was admitted to probate here without objection.

Under the terms of his will, the college would be known as the "Paul Smith's College of Arts and Science" in memory of his father, one of the Adirondack's original great landowners. It would be constructed on the shores of wooded St. Regis Lake—in the heart of the Adirondacks—as "quickly as possible."

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Strong Court Urged as Curb On Growing Cincinnati Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A study of this city's increase in major crimes in 1936 has brought forth from the Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee suggestions for new forms of crime prevention with emphasis on known but not fully adopted forms.

Adequately manned and efficient probation staffs, an increased police force, strengthened position and changed practices for police courts and establishment of police as consultants or conciliators on social problems stood out among the preventative measures urged in the committee's report on court and crime conditions.

While major crimes increased during 1936, minor offenses fell to a low for many years. The increase of the former only pointed to past failures in prevention, in the opinion of George Cooley, executive secretary of the committee. This city has only one probation officer for the police court, Mr. Cooley pointed out, which makes proper supervision of first offenders practically impossible.

More Police Urged

"The real problem is not wholly one of police efficiency or activity; it is not wholly one of court co-operation, although the large percentage of 'convicted-penalty suspended' in the disposition of minor offenses by the courts last year is not conducive to good police morale," declared Mr. Cooley in the report.

"Mostly, it is a problem of devising ways and means of impressing upon offenders the fact that repeated violations do not pay. Among persons charged with minor offenses are a large number starting on a criminal career. A fine or a short jail sentence is hardly an adequate means of halting such a career. A suspension of penalty is an impetus to it, especially to young folks who are filled with the idea that they have escaped cleverly. The only way to make the municipal court of constructive value is to provide it with adequate probation facilities and apply the proper treatment to early offenders."

The court's position could be strengthened in crime prevention further by more care in the issuance of warrants, the report stated. So large a proportion of warrants issued on the complaints of others result in dismissals that these persons are becoming acquainted with the court on the basis of walking in and walking out with no penalty whatsoever, the report stated.

"Because of the type these people are, they do not distinguish between being arrested for 'assault and battery' on a warrant obtained because of a grudge or jealousy and being arrested for a more serious charge," stated Mr Cooley. "Being dismissed or receiving no penalty leaves this type of person with a diminishing responsibility and awe toward the court. Yet the court probably had no alternative. A large number should never get into court. The clerk of court must co-operate with social agencies by planning a method for solving many quarrels before warrants are issued."

Closer Relationship

Just how far police (in plain clothes) can go as conciliators or social consultants appeared an open question between the city's safety department and the crime committee but both agreed that the effectiveness of the police can be greatly increased as understanding and a closer relationship is established between them and the citizens on their beats.

John H. Ames, director of safety, commenting on the committee's suggestion that his department go even further in this direction, said, "The work of the police is to supervise crime-breeding centers, protecting juveniles from criminal influence and sponsoring boys' programs to prevent crime careers.

"As social consultants police have their limits, however, and should not go so far, for example, as to give legal advice or settle marital disputes. Rather should there be established a centralized crime preventative consultation bureau in touch with all social agencies of the city integrating their work and serving as a center where all can turn for advice or help in those trying social problems that lead to crime."

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New York Budget $1,000,000 a Day Voted in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22—With only four negative votes "as a protest against such an increase in expenditures," Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $1,000,000-a-day 1937-38 budget stands approved by a Senate vote of 46, and passes down to the Assembly.

Of the 50 upper house members voting, all four who negatived the revenue program were Republicans. The Democratic majority stood solidly behind the record outlay, which its supporters defended on the ground of unavoidable rises in state costs.

As reported out by the Finance Committee through its chairman, Senator Jeremiah F. Twomey (D) of New York City, the budget was submitted to provide "for economical, but efficient, functioning of our state government and complete provision for the discharge of all its honorable obligations." The Governor was commended as having used "utmost care and sound judgment" in its preparation.

Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York City, majority leader, prompted by the criticism of Senator Thomas C. Desmond, up-state Republican, who opposed the whole fiscal portfolio as reflecting a spending policy which would bring inflation and ruin, undertook an analysis of the total.

This showed that $214,099,613 represents fixed charges—$32,500,000 higher than the current figure; and he challenged Senator Desmond to indicate where "one dollar could be cut out without impairing the service to the people."

"Cut out some of the allowance that goes to the majority leader of the Senate," Senator Desmond retorted.

The program extends all emergency taxes, including the 4 per cent levy on net income of unincorporated business; 1½ to 2 per cent on stock transfers, a graduated tax on estates, the increased franchise tax on business corporations, the 1 per cent emergency tax on personal incomes, and the present 1-cent gasoline tax. In adtidion, a bill adding another cent to the motor fuel tax was approved.

Assembly action on the budget, it now appears, will be postponed until after the Easter recess, which begins on Thursday.

The date for reconvening is April 5.

Borah Reappears

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Idaho Senator Hears Senator Wheeler Read Hughes' Letter on Supreme Court

Clarke Upholds Congress' Right to Enlarge Court

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 23 (AP)—John Hessin Clarke, only living retired Supreme Court justice, told the nation last night that President Roosevelt's judiciary reform proposal is "plainly within the powers granted to the Congress and therefore clearly constitutional."

Mr. Clarke, who became associate justice in 1916, resigned from the Supreme Court in 1922 to devote his time to cultivating public opinion favorable to world peace.

Addressing a nation-wide radio (NBC) audience, he said he yielded to no one in his "confidence in and estimate of the great value of the Supreme Court as a department of our government, and I shall not criticize in any manner either any of its recent decisions, or the proposals of the President.

"Would a conditional increase of the number of judges of the Supreme Court by act of Congress, as recommended by the President, be constitutional or not?" Mr. Clarke asked. "I shall confine myself to that naked legal question.

"No rule or law is better established than that great weight must always be given by the courts to early—contemporaneous — construction of the Constitution by the Legislative or Executive departments of the government, especially when such construction has been repeated, acted upon, and long accepted by the country.

The Court's History

"Let us apply this rule to the history of the action of Congress and of many residents with respect to our subject.

"The Government under the Constitution was organized in April, 1789, and five months later, in September, by act of Congress, approved by President Washington, provision was made for the organization of the Supreme Court, and the number of judges was fixed at six.

"This action of Congress in determining the number of judges of the Supreme Court was accepted by the country as obviously constitutional, the judges were appointed by President Washington and proceeded to act, under it.

"The number of judges remained at six for 11 years, until in 1801 when Congress reduced the number to five by an act approved by John Adams, our second President. The number of five judges continued for only one year when, by act of Congress, approved by President Jefferson, our third President, the number of judges was restored to the original six.

"With this number of six judges the court continued for five years, when again by act of Congress, also approved by Jefferson, the number was increased to seven.

"With this number of seven judges the court continued in the discharge of its high duties for 30 years, when the growth of the country and of the business of the court led Congress to add two more associate justices, in an act approved by President Andrew Jackson, thus with the chief justice making the number nine. With this number the court continued for 26 years, until 1863 when the number was increased from nine to ten by act of Congress approved by President Lincoln.

Goes Down Again

"This fifth change to 10 continued for only three years, when in 1866, shortly after the death of President Lincoln, again by act of Congress it was provided: 'That no vacancy in the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of associate justices shall be reduced to six,' making seven with the chief justice.

"This potential reduction of the total number of judges from ten to seven also lasted only three years, when General Grant being elected President, by act of Congress, approved by him, in 1869, the number of associate justices was restored to nine, at which number it has continued to our day.

"Thus in 80 years of our history the number of judges of the Supreme Court was first determined by act of Congress; twice the number has been reduced, and five times it has been increased, always by act of Congress, and never before has the power of Congress under the Constitution to thus legislate been questioned, certainly not in the courts.

"It is confidently believed that few, if any, other important powers of Congress have been so early and so often exercised with the entire approval of our country, our presidents, and our courts, as this of determining the number of judges of the Supreme Court.

"This history alone, were there no other reason, would warrant the courts, indeed would compel any court to approve as constitutional such exercise of power by Congress as the President proposed.

"Consider now for a moment the specific provisions of the Constitution on which this long line of congressional and executive action, which we have recalled, has been based. They are only two, and they are very short.

"First—the Constitution declares 'the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish,' and

"Second—after providing a very limited original jurisdiction for the Supreme Court, the Constitution declares, 'In all other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction . . . with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.' . . . And that is all.

"While the Constitution thus declared we shall have a Supreme Court, no provision whatever was made for its organization, and it was at once apparent that the only department of government which could provide for such organization was the Congress and accordingly the long course of congressional action with regard to the membership of the court which we have just recalled was promptly entered upon, was accepted, and by acting under it, approved by the court and the country.

Rule by Congress Always Accepted

"But, in addition to this, in the provisions of the Constitution quoted, the Congress also found obvious warrant for regulating in all respects the appellate jurisdiction of the court, and this power of Congress over the Supreme Court has also been frequently exercised—always with the approval of all three branches of the Government.

"No amount of argument could make this grant of power we are considering clearer than these plain provisions of the Constitution make it—to argue this question further would obscure it.

"The wise men who framed our Constitution may have had more confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Congresses and the Presidents which were to come after them, and less confidence in courts than some seem to have today. Whether or no they were wise in entrusting to the Congress and to the President such extensive powers over the courts as we have found they possess and have long exercised,—are not the questions which are now before us. The single question as I am considering it is: Would a constitutional increase in the number of judges of the Supreme Court, by act of Congress, as recommended by the President, be constitutional or not?

"And for the reasons thus briefly stated I think that the answer to that question should be—must be—that such an act would plainly be within the powers granted to the Congress and therefore clearly constitutional."

Judiciary

(Continued from Page 1)

pulse of Justice Department officials to rush out a reply will be curbed and ultimately modified.

From the nature of the Hughes letter, however, and the emphasis put originally on the calendar situation within the courts, it is felt that some authoritative statement will be necessary.

Leaders in the court battle were quick to point out, however, that the Administration thesis has undergone a change, amounting almost to an about-face, since President Roosevelt issued his original argument Feb. 5.

Only Cummings Clings to It

The court congestion argument has been practically abandoned since then, insofar as the Supreme Court is concerned, except by Mr. Cummings himself, who was instrumental in formulating it.

Today the New Deal leaders are concentrating on what appears to have been their real feeling from the start, that court enlargement is necessary in order to preserve progressive legislation from a conservative Supreme Court majority. The court congestion argument has been practically dropped, and the only time it was seriously presented in two weeks' testimony before the Senate Committee was in the evidence of Mr. Cummings himself, the first day. Even Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, did not advance it in his second day's evidence.

President Roosevelt used the argument in his Feb. 5 message to Congress, and it was the backbone of the bolstering Cummings report at that time. The Supreme Court was in effect charged with abusing its discretionary power to hear or reject cases, given to it by Congress in 1925. In the last fiscal year, Mr. Roosevelt stated, the court had refused to hear 717 cases out of 867 certiorari petitions presented.

"Can it be said that full justice is achieved," asked Mr. Roosevelt, "when a court is forced by the sheer necessity of keeping up with its business to decline, without even an explanation, to hear 87 per cent of the cases presented to it?"

In his March 10 evidence, Mr. Cummings did not charge that the Supreme Court was behind in its work, but he gave statistical evidence designed to show the court was unnecessarily harsh in rejecting certiorari petitions—evidence which the Chief Justice and justices, backed by Van Devanter and Brandeis, now reject.

"The question," Mr. Cummings declared, "is not whether the court is up with the docket, but by what means it keeps up with its docket," and he argued that the burden of Supreme Court cases is too great to warrant the careful consideration of appeals which ought to be accorded.

The precedent-breaking Hughes letter yesterday had another far-reaching implication, for in effect it gave an advance advisory opinion on the possible constitutionality of a proposed statute. Mr. Cummings and other New Deal executives have proposed that if the Supreme Court were enlarged, its membership "might properly divide into groups for the consideration of applications for the review of cases," like the panel system in certain state courts.

Mr. Hughes now casts doubt in advance upon the constitutionality of such a proposal, and he is again supported by two judges. He points out that the Constitution calls for "one Supreme Court" and that "the Constitution does not appear to authorize" its break-up into "two or more parts."

Quite apart from the present controversy, a congressional element is asking whether, since the Chief Justice gives an advance informal opinion on this subject, it would not be feasible to get advance opinions on other contested matters, to avoid rejection of federal statutes, with their long delay.

Moley Takes the Stand

With Professor Moley taking the stand today, the President's followers are now being subjected to a raking fire of attack for the first time in the court battle. Senator Wheeler, the first witness, had his own plan for a constitutional amendment—one that would permit Congress to override the Supreme Court under certain circumstances, and which is far more radical than the President's plan. Professor Moley also urged an amendment, but did not state what amendment he favored.

Failure to advance and agree upon a specific amendment is one weakness of the President's opponents, under the old political maxim, "you can't beat somebody with nobody." Opponents also are divided between those who want no change at all, and those who want a more far-reaching change than the President's.

Professor Moley warned that "the easy path of expediency" of the Roosevelt program threatens "atrophy and death" to Democratic institutions. He challenged contentions that a constitutional amendment to secure the President's objectives would take too long, and declared that way would be the "American method."

"Let us make democracy work by working through the instruments of democracy," he urged.

"Do you believe the framers of the Constitution intended the Supreme Court to have the power to veto acts of Congress?" asked Senator Matthew Neely (D) of West Virginia.

"Yes," answered Professor Moley.

"Then you think framers of the Constitution did intend the Supreme Court to be something other than a law court?"

"Certainly."

"Do you think they intended it to be a political and legislative body?"

"I think it necessarily has to be both."

"Then if it is both," shot back Senator Neely, "ought it to pay some attention to the will of the people as expressed at the polls which it has not done?"

"I couldn't say."

"Do you think the framers of the Constitution ever intended that the Supreme Court should have legislative authority?"

"Yes, the court should have two functions. They have to exercise both powers."

At one point Senator Neely demanded "yes or no" answers, and Senator Borah insisted that Professor Moley be allowed to proceed in his own way. A little later witness provoked a fresh rush of questions by declaring the New Deal had achieved "most, but not all, of its objectives."

British Minimize Japan's Veto On Navy Gun Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—Japan's decision against the limitation of guns on capital ships to 14 inches, the semi-official notification of which has now reached the Foreign Office, does not necessarily mean an unrestricted naval armaments race, in the opinion of naval experts here, unless it involves dropping the plan to limit the size of capital ships to 35,000 tons.

As Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in presenting the naval estimates recently, Britain is "definitely arming its new battleships with 14-inch guns." He added, however, that the design and size of two other battleships which are projected, but which have not been started yet, may have to be reconsidered.

One of the reasons for the British attitude is understood to be that naval designers in this country, unlike those of the United States and Japan, do not believe a battleship of 35,000 tons can be made structurally strong enough to resist an air or underwater attack if it carries guns of a higher caliber than 14 inches. If 16-inch guns are mounted it will be at the expense of efficiency in other directions, they believe.

From the British viewpoint therefore the Japanese decision raises the question whether to have a fully protected ship carrying equal armament, or to build larger vessels so as to secure both these advantages.

The third choice would involve the scrapping of yet another part of the London Treaty of 1936 and no decision has been reached either for or against such step.

Meanwhile the question is receiving earnest consideration in Government circles.

The navy is still regarded as Britain's main line of defense, and while the right of the United States to parity on the sea is generally acknowledged, there is the strongest determination not to let some third power get ahead of the Anglo-Saxons.

Quakers Establish Subsistence Farm As Social Project

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (AP)—Quaker public welfare projects, which have embraced activities both in Europe and the United States, soon will include a subsistence farm project. Directed by the American Friends Service Committee, Quakers have directed child feeding and rehabilitation work in five European countries.

The eyes of labor and industry now are focused on the small town of Republic in western Pennsylvania, site of a subsistence farm project to provide soft coal miners displaced by industrial changes with homes and an opportunity to work. It is the latest project of the American Friends Service Committee in the United States.

The entrance of the Quakers into the labor-industry picture followed several years' study and investigation of the problem of labor displaced by industrial changes over which it had no control.

Homer L. Morris, secretary of the social-industrial division of the committee, said the decision to begin the subsistence project was made to answer the question, "What can be done with human workers displaced by industrial changes? We hope the project will supply at least a partial answer."

Philippine Views Altered By Quezon's Aim at Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—President Roosevelt's intimated decision to visit the Philippines this autumn or next has little actual connection with President Quezon's negotiations here, but it throws light on the unexpected turns the Philippine question has taken.

The Commonwealth President's intimation—after a succession of denials—that he is after all seeking an acceleration of independence, even in 1938 or 1939, produced intense alarm in Manila's financial circles, according to the cables, and is far from being understood here.

Most observers with experience in Philippine matters are reserving judgment as to the real objectives in this negotiation. They suspect that the immediate independence idea was flung in for a special purpose. The outlook, as they understand it, is for a special Philippine-American committee of experts to be appointed in the near future. This group, described in last week's official statement from the State Department, is to "recommend a program for the adjustment of Philippine national recovery" in the light of possible independence in 1938 or 1939, and with the complete cessation of present preferential trade relations.

Changes in 10-Year Plan

The experts' committee will take many months for its work, with a report not likely before late autumn or early winter. Upon the basis of the report, recommendations might be made to next year's Congress for radical changes in the present 10-year independence schedule.

Already, bills have been drafted in Congress to expedite the date of independence, but they have not yet been introduced, and it is unlikely that they will get beyond a preliminary stage in this session.

Early 1938, however, now appeals likely to be a historic moment in Philippine development. If present congressional sentiments still prevail, the move for early independence would be impossible to stop, unless full Administration strength were rallied against it. And that development is unlikely, since the drive to free the United States from military and political entanglements in the Far East has strong supporters in the War Department, which handles Philippine affairs, as well as in the State Department.

Cutting Down American Market

Friends of the Philippines, whose judgment is not influenced by internal American economic groups seeking permanent protection against Philippine products, are gravely disturbed by the present situation. Unless a reciprocal trade agreement is worked out with the islands more generous than any yet drafted by the Administration, they fail to see how the insular economy can weather the drastic reduction of the American market. A recent report of the United States Tariff Commission made this very clear.

But at the same time, since the die has been cast for ultimate independence, and since the United States' position in the islands is one of responsibility without corresponding authority, these objective students are receptive to any acceleration of independence which will not at the same time ruin the islands.

This formula, indeed, is contained in last week's official statement, which while talking about independence in one or two years, also says that present preferential trade relations should be terminated only "at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy."

Such a formula, as applied by the forthcoming experts' committee, might cover three different meanings, any one of which may be the outcome of the present tangled negotiation.

First, it might simply refer to continuance of the Tydings-McDuffie Act terms, which were worked out with precisely the same supposed objectives. This law provides for a gradual withdrawing of the preferential American market, beginning in 1940 and ending in 1945.

Second, it might mean the acceleration of this process, as implied by the Quezon statements and the terms of the State Department summary; and if it meant "complete political independence" in two or three years, economic independence would probably go with it, to be followed by a reciprocal trade agreement, which, however, would probably not be as generous as present preferences or even the Tydings-McDuffie terms.

Third, the formula, as applied in the second hypothesis, might be followed, but with the reciprocal trade agreement on a basis even more generous than the prospective 5 per cent—25 per cent export taxes under the Tydings-McDuffie law. In short, an elaborate gambit may now be in process of development, leading to economic security for the islands as a politically sovereign unit.

As to Safety From Invasion

Close associates of President Quezon stress three points:

First, that the gold-mining boom in the Philippines, plus the rising world market for the Islands' products, have convinced him of his own economic statesmanship. He is quoted as saying that the Islands have made more progress during his year of rule than in all 35 years under the United States. The statement rests, of course, largely on the fortuitous advent of the gold boom, which like all speculative booms has its dangerous side.

Second, President Quezon's willingness to rush into immediate independence is believed to be prompted partly by the assurances of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Chief o. Staff of the United States Army, that the Islanders can make invasion of themselves impossible.

Finally, they point out that President Quezon's tendencies toward authoritarian government, of which there have been manifold signs in the past year, lead him to desire a free hand, and to chafe under the potential restrictions the United States Government can impose during the 10-year tutelage period. Under the present Constitution, he is not eligible for re-election after a six-year term.

U. S. Income Tax Running 67 P. C. Ahead of 1936

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that income tax collections during the first 20 days of March totaled $652,307,522, an increase of about 67 per cent over the same period last year.

The collections represented the bulk of March income tax revenue. In his budget, Mr. Roosevelt estimated income tax collections for this fiscal year at $2,372,900,000.

To the Coronation

Pageantry and color will feature the coronation of King George VI and his Queen in Westminster Abbey on May 12. The eyes of the world will be focused on the brilliant spectacle high-lighted against a gray background of historic buildings. Romance and History will unite in the coronation ceremony, and all Britain will be joyous with celebration. You who would be a part of this great event will find the Travel and Hotel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor a reliable guide to transportation and accommodations.

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Kitchen Gadgets Add Interest To Business of Housekeeping

For More Attractive Homes
Eighth of 10 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washing machines which look like glorified bank safes; glossy white refrigerators with finger-tip handles; console stoves resembling chests of drawers: all these have contributed to the beauty and convenience of the 1937 model kitchen.

Smaller household equipment, like vacuum cleaners with headlights, double boilers that whistle, bean slicers, pea hullers and food mixers, are all aimed to eliminate care and work for the busy housewife. Inventors and manufacturers seem to have expended every effort to produce new contrivances which will do specific jobs "quicker and better."

Take the last-word refrigerator, for instance. What could be more complete and serviceable? Whether one chooses one that is electric or gas operated, any one of the best companies can exhibit a score of advantages and a dozen new tricks which would certainly justify buying on the spot.

Here are some of the latest features—not all in every refrigerator, of course. The shelves are shallower, so avoiding a long reach to pull out a rear dish or bottle. Shelves are not uniform, but compartments are divided to save space, with one section high for quart milk bottles and another low for small items.

One refrigerator has two distinctly separate compartments—one much colder than the other. Even onions and butter do not exchange odors here, it is claimed. The colder section is for meats, eggs and so on, while the less cold is for things like lettuce, tomatoes or strawberries. The most pertinent advice is to buy one that is large enough for greater future demands, remembering that they last a long time.

The kitchen sink is gradually changing its form and shape. An increasing demand for the double-bowl type is noticeable, one bowl of the usual depth, while the other is twice that. The deeper takes a large wire frame for stacking dishes in after they have been washed. With this goes a disappearing hose which can be turned on instantly for hot-water rinsing.

Some sinks have a drain board on each end, adding to the expense, but very convenient. It helps in looks as well as in convenience, if cabinets are below the sink. Usually one side is fitted out with shelves while the other holds the drain pipe, with room for rough cleaning materials. One new sink has the back splasher panel cut down from 10 or 12 inches to only six inches above the sides. This is primarily for placing under a low window, and allows better light and outlook.

The modern kitchen stove has traveled long and far from its old black self to a gay, porcelain-finished console type resembling a chest of drawers. The swing is toward substantial and practical accessories, though finishes are offered in ivory with chromium and scarlet trim, or with the more recent delphinium blue. Burners are separated far enough to allow for large pans and skillets. The broiler now slides out like a drawer, with no danger of tipping and spilling the gravy. Some have removable plates like large platters, to be taken directly to the table with the sizzling steak ready to serve.

Some stove bodies reach to the floor, with space below the heated parts taken up with storage drawers or doors opening to reveal dishes on racks, or pans and pots on hooks like clothes in a closet. Some models are outfitted with an electric light, a clock, an oven control, a thermostat and a clock-operated heat starter and shut-off. One may set the indicator, and leave for the day. At the time set, the oven heats, cooks the meal, turns itself off. When the "club woman" returns, the dinner is ready to be served.

Gadgets Without End

New electric gadgets are brought out every few weeks for the scrutiny of the housewife. These include food mixers, juice extractors, knife grinders, shredders, choppers, dough mixers, and so on. Recently, at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago an appliance had so many attachments that it was claimed to perform a dozen or more duties—to polish silver, extract fruit juice, mix cake or mayonnaise, shred vegetables, each operation requiring insertion of a slightly different tool.

Whistling tea kettles, bell-ringing toasters, "tenderizers" for tough steak, all bring smiles when first introduced but afterward may find permanent places in the kitchen.

Now available is a rotary ironer which folds upright into a tall, narrow wood cabinet. Large families will want to consider the new flat, as well as rotary, electric ironers. For smaller jobs, the hand iron has taken on flowing lines and is beautiful to look at; and a heat indicator marked for cottons, linens, woolens and rayon helps keep the heat right for each fabric.

Smaller gadgets that add interest to the business of housekeeping are six-in-one cookie cutters; pots that peep when the egg is cooked; cheese and butter slicers; frying and other cooking pans with detachable handles of polished wood.

It is difficult to recommend such devices unreservedly when they first come out, because it takes the tests of actual use to really prove them. No doubt every housewife has seen some gadget demonstrated which made work seem so much easier than the old way that she bought it immediately. At home, when the enthusiasm wore off, the gadget was soon forgotten.

Tomorrow's Article Will Appear on the Women's Page

Youth Job Study Asked in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23 — Establishment of a permanent commission to investigate the problems encountered by youth in finding work, and to aid, so far as possible, in cutting the crime bill by helping idle youth obtain satisfactory employment, is recommended in a resolution adopted by a group of prominent civic leaders here and forwarded to the General Assembly, now sitting in Annapolis.

J. Bernard Wells, state's attorney for Baltimore, said the proposed commission would record statistical information concerning every schoolboy, direct his efforts along proper lines in preparing himself for his life work and place at his disposal all available information concerning employment openings. The personnel of the bureau would be composed of trained social workers.

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Two Upper and Center Photos, Courtesy Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. Below, Courtesy Merchandise Mart

New Ways for Lightening Household Tasks

Upper Right—Roaster Containing Three Cooked Vegetables, In It Were Cooked Also the Bread, Turkey, Cake and Ham Which Surround It
Lower Left—Young Lady Pushing Electrified Table Equipped With Connection and Extension Cords for Two or Three Appliances
Center—Sandwich Grill Which Is Also Adapted to Meats and Other Foods
Lower Right—Another Type of Electric Food Mixer, With Meat Grinder Attachment Shown
Upper Left—Electric Food Mixer

Milkmen Favor Regional Prices In New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—A charge that the New York Legislature's milk committee is "holding out" on the public, was hurled yesterday into the discussion about the committee's recommendations on the future of state milk control.

Henry S. Manley, former counsel to the State Milk Control division, voiced the charge in a statement in which he said that only two "affirmative" recommendations "have thus far been revealed, and neither is important."

Democratic Senator George F. Rogers, milk committee chairman, has said that the committee would recommend abandonment of state price-fixing on March 31, the expiration date of the 1933 milk-control law; also discontinuance of the state appropriation for milk advertising, along with legislation demanding of out-of-state producers health requirements similar to those asked of New York dairymen, and authorization of producers to gather regionally to set prices.

Mr. Manley, basing his comment on Senator Rogers' statement, called the last two the only "affirmative" suggestions. That for equalizing health requirements of New York and out-of-state producers, he remarked, "is based on a delusion and means nothing." He further said:

"New York City health authorities subject dairies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont to the same inspections as New York State dairies. There is equal inspection now, and there cannot be any other kind without violating the commerce clause."

He expressed the view that the recommendation to authorize producers and producer groups to take such steps as they desire to stabilize the industry would solve nothing. "Producers and co-operatives," he said, "are not kept apart at the present time by any provisions of law; they meet and agree as freely as they wish."

He called "the most significant thing" in the committee's recommendations "a casual reference to the Ithaca plan.'" He described the plan as one of "industry control locally in each market under which, for instance, producers of the Rochester—or any other—area could meet to fix prices." To this he added:

"A lobby of a dozen shrewd and forceful men is in Albany, well financed from one large co-operative, and they are working nights and days to get the 'Ithaca plan' enacted. Probably they will succeed, because they are the only people here with a definite affirmative program."

Senator Walter W. Stokes, Cooperstown Republican, gave his endorsement to the bill of Assemblyman Fred Hollowell for a $400,000 appropriation to continue the advertising campaign. "While we have spent only one ninety-fourth of a cent a quart," he said, "to advertise milk, we have for the last 17 months registered a 6 per cent gain in consumption in the metropolitan New York market, our principal outlet."

Japan Asks 'Have-Not' Listing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japan has formally ranged itself among the "have-not" countries of the world in connection with the problem of redistribution of colonies and raw materials. The spokesman for the Foreign Office, Eiji Amau, made this very clear when he announced that Yasuhito Shujo, commercial adviser in Berlin, would accept the invitation of the League of Nations to serve on the commission.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Amau said, "the territories which now feed Japan's population are too small. We are advised to practice birth control, but this advice comes too late, since the population of the Japanese Empire is already about 100,000,000. Japanese work harder and longer than people in western countries; their opportunities in life are more restricted. What is the reason? We need more territory and must cultivate more resources if we are to nourish our population."

Apart from saying that Korea, Formosa and Manchoukuo do not provide an adequate outlet for Japan's needs and energies, Mr. Amau did not specify how this problem could be solved.

Doubtful of Results

Mr. Amau expressed some doubt as to whether any positive results could be expected from the sessions of the League commission and suggested that the decision of Germany and Italy, two other countries which feel a sense of grievance in connection with the colonial question, to absent themselves from the commission was not a hopeful sign.

Japan's sense of grievance as regards its share of worldly goods in the shape of colonies and raw materials found expression recently in the speech of the former Foreign Minister, Aachiro Arita, before the Diet. Mr. Arita spoke of the extension of international trade barriers as "a matter of serious concern to a country like Japan, which cannot secure its economic existence except through insuring its supply of raw materials and markets for its manufactured products."

Mr. Arita suggested the Congo Basin Treaty, which provides for liberal trade policies in that region, as a model for all colonial regimes.

An excellent succinct statement of Japan's case as a "have-not" power is to be found in a popular Japanese economic textbook, which has been translated into English under the title: "Nippon: A Charted Survey." The authors, T Yano and K. Shirasaki, write as follows:

"The territory of Japan represents one half per cent of the world's total area, while her population makes up five per cent of the world's total. In other words, Japan's population density is approximately 10 times greater than the average population density of the world. Moreover, Japan is for the most part mountainous, favored with comparatively few stretches of open level land. Dearth of sown acreage and over-population are two distinct fundamental factors of Japan's national life. It will be no exaggeration to say that this particular condition of the country underlies all the difficulties which its people find in their way."

There is abundant statistical proof of Japan's position as a proletarian nation. It is dependent entirely on foreign sources for the cotton, wool and rubber which supply some of its most important industries. Japan lacks a fully adequate supply of all minerals and is completely destitute of some.

Its consistent bad fortune in the matter of finding natural resources within its own frontiers is exemplified in the northern island of Sakhalin, which is equally divided between Japan and the Soviet Union. Diligent prospecting has revealed no oil in the southern Japanese part of the island while there is an abundant supply of this valuable liquid fuel on the Russian side of the border.

It is easier to recognize Japan's disadvantage than it is to suggest a politically feasible and generally acceptable remedy. What seems only natural justice to one country may well be represented as gross injustice in another. If, for instance, America or Australia erects barriers against Japanese immigrants and Japanese imports this is justified as an indispensable means of averting unemployment and lowered standards of living. But to the Japanese such policies seem a deliberate denial of a badly needed place in the sun.

In the same way the great majority of the Japanese regard the seizure of Manchuria as a legitimate and beneficial action which has simultaneously given Japan new outlets for trade and migration and improved the condition of the masses of the Manchurians.

The great majority of thinking Chinese, on the other hand, consider the creation of Manchoukuo an act of high-handed imperialistic injustice which has shut off from overpopulated China a region where Chinese emigrants could settle in large numbers.

Two Considerations

The task of finding a generally accepted common denominator of international justice and equity is not easy. But two considerations, in so far as they guide the policies of countries with Asiatic interests, may help to prevent Japan's openly expressed discontent from assuming violent forms.

In the first place, there is a natural affinity between the low-priced Japanese manufactured goods and the vast masses of low-paid oriental peasants and laborers who buy them. When Japan sells shirts and textiles and bicycles and rubber shoes in China, India, Java and Malaya at prices which are so much lower than those of American or European goods, new classes of purchasers, who formerly were too poor to buy any foreign manufactured goods, are being tapped.

Secondly, the more Japan is bottled up economically the stronger becomes the pressure for expansion politically. This is only one aspect of the general proposition, that steps toward lowering and removal of trade barriers are steps toward peace, while moves in the opposite direction are moves toward war.

Texas Blast Starts Rigid Inspection Of All Oil Area Schools

NEW LONDON, Texas, March 23 (AP)—Rigid inspection of every rural school in the vast East Texas oilfield area was the expected aftermath today of the London school explosion—caused, experts agreed, by accumulated gas. School doors were shut as safety experts began a search for possible similar conditions.

Extreme caution pervaded the area, especially after Gordon C. Hawley, chief engineer of the state's fire insurance department, told a military court of inquiry yesterday he had located another school in the vicinity endangered by escaping gas.

"A test a few hours ago," Mr. Hawley told the investigators, "at the Carlisle school near here showed gas was escaping underneath the place at the rate of 720 cubic feet a day, all of which makes this occasion significant."

Dr. E. P. Schoch, Texas University chemist and authority on explosions, said all signs pointed to an accumulation of gas under the basement floor as the cause of the London tragedy, worst of its kind in the nation.

Mr. Hawley said, "This tragedy would not have happened if certain regulatory measures had been taken." He urged legislation that would include a state electric law, a state boiler safety code, a state exit code and other general safety measures.

Superintendent of Schools W. C. Shaw, whose son was killed in the blast, testified in reply to the statement by D. L. Clark, field foreman for the Parade Gasoline Company, that the school "tapped" in on a company line without his knowledge.

Oklahoma Takes Steps To Safeguard Buildings

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 23 (AP)—Mindful of the booming oil field in this city's "front yard," state officials took steps today to safeguard public buildings here from possible explosions such as the one which killed 455 near New London, Texas.

The House of Representatives authorized Speaker J. T. Daniel to employ an engineer to inspect the Capitol and adjacent state buildings here "in reference to the presence of gas escaping from oil wells."

A bill was introduced in the Senate requiring all public buildings using natural gas to be "ventilated properly."

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Reich Economics Strained, Foreign Policy Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23 — The severe stress under which the German economy is now placed is clearly outlined today in a report of the Foreign Policy Association.

While the report concludes that the German people are unlikely to starve, and a financial collapse does not appear imminent, nevertheless dire pressure now prevails. For the present, the trend, it is concluded, is toward even greater economic isolation from the rest of the world.

But ultimately, the German economic problem can only come out, the report concludes, in two alternative ways:

1. An explosion, as Dr. Hjalmar Schacht recently prophesied, leading to forcible territorial expansion;
2. The reintegration of Germany in world economy.

British and French statesmen have been trying to persuade the Reich to adopt the latter alternative, but they have met formidable obstacles. Germany is not yet ready, it is pointed out, to give up the drive toward greater self-sufficiency, which many National Socialists "regard as the inevitable corollary of political independence."

Lacks Wherewithal

Moreover, before Great Britain, France, or other powers would furnish Germany with the wherewithal to return to the world economy, they would require the Reich's participation in a general political settlement including reduction of armaments. But Germany seems unready to enter a peaceful agreement, refusing in their words to "trade political freedom for a mess of pottage."

The burdens which the German people are called upon to bear during the drive for self-sufficiency are heaviest in regard to supply of foodstuffs and prices for all substitute articles. It is the "Ersatz" campaign of the World War all over again.

A serious shortage of bread grains is probably the gravest single feature. Heavy purchases abroad have been necessary. The supply of feed and fodder, upon which domestic meat and dairy products depends, is also deficient. A record potato crop in 1936 was instrumental in pulling the Reich through the winter.

A rationing system, reducing consumption of butter by 25 per cent from an already low level, was instituted in January, 1937. When people turned to eggs as a substitute, they found the egg supply short. Prices of beef, pork, and veal have risen sharply.

Substitutes Expensive

Meantime, the effort to cut down purchases abroad by development of synthetic substitutes makes remarkable technical progress but leaves very high prices.

Synthetic benzine costs 3½ times as much as imported gasoline.

Buna—a substitute for rubber which is reported to be very good—costs at least six times as much as the natural product.

Cotton woven from a mixture of cotton and "cell wool" costs 30 per cent to 40 per cent more than pure cotton cloth.

But, says the report, "it is admitted in Germany as well as abroad that borrowing by the Reich is likely to meet with much greater difficulties in the future. The fund of idle capital has ceased to grow and is definitely contracting. . . . Large amounts of employment and armament bills may soon be presented to the Government for redemption."

Raw Materials

(Continued from Page 1)

pletely un-American character," is the semi-official comment. La Union stated:

"The joint debate of colonial and raw material problems by the Geneva commission can only result in suspicions among Latin Americans, not only because these problems, which are not universal problems, are being treated as one, but because the whole character of the meeting is foreign to American mentality. Important countries of the American continent cannot look with equanimity on the action of European nations in distributing according to their own likes and conveniences materials which do not belong to them and which, to a great extent, are produced by independent governments who, to say the least, should be consulted."

The Open Door Controversy

Other newspapers have commented adversely on the early speeches of some of the delegates, especially that of the Japanese, who demanded an open door for the immigration of all races in undeveloped territories everywhere. South America has a more or less uniform policy of excluding non-white immigrants. Brazil, formerly the chief offender, has fallen into line in recent years, and last year when the Paraguayan Government announced Japanese settlers would be brought into its territory for colonization the neighboring powers were quick to show their disapproval.

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Woman Manages Latvian Daily And Leads in Civic Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—A new milestone has been passed in the notable career of Mrs. Emilija Benjamin, who has risen from translator for a Riga newspaper to owner of the largest daily in the Baltic States, the Jaunakas Zinas.

This paper has just observed its twenty-fifth anniversary. For the occasion the National State Theater in Riga was taken and from the humblest newsboy to Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, the President of the Republic, tribute was paid to Mrs. Benjamin and Antons Benjamin, her husband and editorial manager.

The Jaunakas Zinas has a circulation of 182,000 copies daily, equal to almost one copy for every tenth inhabitant of Latvia.

Mrs. Emilija Benjamin
"Uncrowned Queen of Latvia"

Located Separated Friends

It became very popular during the World War when the southern part of Latvia was occupied by German troops. A special column was given up to the names of persons whose friends and relatives had fled northward owing to the invasion and had been lost sight of. It enabled many persons to find their friends even in the remoter parts of Russia, as it kept in touch with Letts all over the Russian Empire.

Until the establishment of the dictatorship in Latvia it was the organ of the Democratic Center—the party of the nationalist minded bourgeoisie in Latvia. At this time the Jaunakas Zinas wielded great power, and it is said that it made and unmade cabinets.

Children Joined in Talks

"My father was a man of democratic principles," according to Mrs. Benjamin's own words. "He was of the opinion that girls should know as much of life as boys do. He was himself a great newspaper reader and discussed at home the topics of the day as reflected in the press. In all these discussions we children took an active part, which in those days was unusual.

"As a little girl I was continually worrying my mother, who was employed in a newspaper office, by asking her all kinds of questions until she took me down to the printing office and explained how newspapers were made and edited."

A Family Newspaper

All the members of the Benjamin family have helped in the work for their paper in one way or other, and even now most of them are connected with the enterprise. Mrs Benjamin's husband superintends the editorial staff, the son is foreign editor, her daughter manages a stationery shop attached to the newspaper office and her brother-in-law acts as correspondent of the paper in Germany. Mrs. Benjamin has the administrative management of the paper in her hands.

When starting the Jaunakas Zinas Mrs. Benjamin had a little money of her own—just enough to maintain the business during the first few months. Knowing most of the advertisers personally, she collected for most of the first advertisements herself.

Skilled in Social Work

Besides her business duties Mrs. Benjamin plays a big part in various forms of social work. She is, for instance, an honorary member of the National League of Lettish Women, a patron of the International League of Women, and chairman of the ladies' committee of the Society for Swedish-Latvian Rapprochement. For her services in connection with the furtherance of Latvian-Swedish relations she was decorated two years ago with the Gold Medal of the Swedish Wasa Order, the highest decoration which Sweden bestows upon women.

She is interested in the care of poor children. Having personally handled this work for a number of years, she has passed it over to the City Welfare Committee, but still takes an active part in its activities. In addition, Mrs. Benjamin is considered as leading fashion in Latvia. She rose from a humble beginning, but is now often called "the uncrowned Queen of Latvia."

Yellowley Given Drys' Support In Bootleg Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 23—While charges are leveled against the alcohol tax unit here in a federal grand jury investigation, drys who in the past have stood by E. C. Yellowley, chief of the unit, question the justice of the criticism.

The charge made by Daniel D. Glasser, assistant United States Attorney, was that more illicit liquor flows through Chicago now than during the prohibition era, and that the situation was due to the alleged failure of the tax unit to bring "higher-ups" to justice. "Small fry," he said, were occupying the time of the unit.

Paper Cites Case

Against this, the drys cite, for example, an editorial in the Chicago Daily News which summarized news articles appearing in that paper last year reporting obstacles faced by Mr. Yellowley in bringing one big offender to justice. He was the owner of one downtown rathskeller which was raided by the Yellowley unit.

In this case, eight continuances were said to have been granted before federal officers obtained an indictment. Then, it is alleged, so many more continuances were granted that six months elapsed between the raid and the trial. Most of these continuances, the Daily News states, were on motion of the district attorney's office.

When the trial finally was held, the Daily News reports, District Attorney Michael L. Igoe recommended to Mr. Yellowley that the Government accept a compromise settlement. Although the Federal Administration is said to have refused, the proposal for a compromise was accepted by the judge, with the result that the offender, after pleading guilty on one count, paid $1650 in taxes and penalties and went free on a year's probation.

No Prison Term

"Here was a case," the News commented, "in which a higher-up was brought into court, and in which there appears to have been no question of guilt. Yet the higher-up was not sent to prison."

Mr. Yellowley declares the charge that more bootleg liquor flows through Chicago now than during prohibition to be unreasonable. He has been here since 1925, serving in an enforcement capacity during prohibition.

Much industrial alcohol released under federal permits has found its way into bootleg channels, it is charged.

In this connection an interesting sidelight is offered by the federal alcohol tax unit here. Officers of the unit raided a large bootleg distillery recently in a rural area north of the city. Its records were searched and the sales territory of the plant revealed. Chicago, according to the investigators, was not a part of the territory. The agents of this illegal distillery sold their wares to bootleggers in local option districts, finding that a better market. Bootleggers in dry areas, officials explained, prefer to buy from illicit dealers because they fear that authorized firms, keeping records of sales for the Government, would give away their location.

'The World in Tune'

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, March 28

Paris—1:30 p. m.—"Music-Halls, Circuses and Cabarets." TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—Easter Oratorio. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Easter Sunday Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"Soviet Housewives at Leisure." RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Popular ballads. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:47 p. m.—"This Is England"; talks GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Vancouver—11 p. m.—"Sweet and Low"; orchestra; soloist. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Monday, March 29

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Augusto Caravello, Italian baritone. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera; Italian Federation of Business Women; talk; violin and piano; 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Review of Week; "Laugh With Us"; balalaika music. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Spanish program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur hour. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Old favorites—popular orchestras. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:32 p. m.—"Sealed Orders." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Prince Albert, Sask.—11:45 p. m.—Book review. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, March 30

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Beloved Celima"; comedy. TPA-2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Smiling Eternity," play DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—6:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"The Turning of the Worm" or "Wheik in the Rough Again." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—Camera Workshop. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Boston—9:15 p. m.—Harvard Lecture Series: "Parliamentary Democracy in Great Britain." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—"Sea Melody"; dance orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—Handel's "Acis and Galatea." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Winnipeg—12 midnight—"Just S'posin'"; dramatic presentation. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, March 31

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—1:50 p. m. "Science and Mankind." TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; folk songs; review of books; varied musical program. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m. — "Cabaret of things worth knowing." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m. — "Eleven-Thirty to Twelve, March 31"; variety. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"Soviet workers on holiday"; sports music on accordion; "Soviet Opinion and World Affairs." RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Huizen, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Press Review. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:17 p. m.—"The Table Under the Tree." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Vancouver—12 midnight—Ye Olde Medicine Showe—direction Harry Pryce with the Hillbillyettes and Harry McKelvie. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, April 1

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—1:50 p. m.—"With the Poets," M. Charles Vildrac. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88 meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79 meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—Rebroadcast of selected subjects. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79 meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—"Folly to Be Wise." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Schenectady—7:30 p. m.—Natural Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—"Sea Melody"; dance orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
London—10:30 p. m.—"Haunting Harmonies." GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JZJ, Nazaki, 25.2 m., 11.88 meg.

Friday, April 2

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3 m., 9.57 meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45 m, 11.79 meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; concert; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The Ghost Train"; play GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"New Socialist Towns—Kirovsk (formerly Khibinask) in the Kola Peninsula"; music from the Far North. RAN, 31.2 m., 9.6 meg.
Schenectady — 7:45 p. m. — "Mexican Caballeros." W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Boston — 8:15 p. m. — "Mexico." W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"Kraft durch Freude. DJD., 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
London—10 p. m.—"The Wheels of Freedom"; study of the House of Commons. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love." CJRO, 48.7 m., 6.15 meg.; CJRX, 25.3 m., 11,72 meg.
Pittsburgh — 12 midnight — "DX Club." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, April 3

Boston—1.45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3 m., 9.57 meg.
Schenectady—2 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. W2XAF, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.
Boston—3 p. m.—"European Post Box." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
Boston—4:30 and 6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45 m., 11.79 meg.
London—7 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"The Germans and the Romans." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—"Old-Time Music Hall." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Lethbridge—12.30 a. m.—"The Sport Week." CJRO, 48.7 m., 6.15 meg.; CJRX, 25.5 m., 11.72 meg..

Montreal Relief Costs Cut a Million in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A reduction of $1,008,230 in unemployment relief costs in Montreal is reported. The statement shows a decrease in every ward except one.

The total paid in relief in 1935 for all wards was $11,537,684, while in 1936 the amount was $10,529,453.

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Rise in Jobs Reported For February in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23—Further gains in private employment were reported by Elmer F. Andrews, New York State industrial commissioner, yesterday, when he released reports showing a total of 12,518 placements in private industry during the month of February. This, he said, was an increase of 36.6 per cent over similar placements in February, 1936.

Mr. Andrews' report showed, however, there was a seasonal drop of 14.9 per cent in private placements during the month under review as compared with January, 1936.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

College Work in the Field of Pan-American Studies

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Students of the Three Americas

At University of Miami They Are Doing Significant Work

By Robert W. Desmond.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coral Gables, Fla.

Increased opportunities for young men and women in Pan-American business and governmental relations appear certain to grow out of the economic and political links now being forged between nations of the western hemisphere. Leaders in education and government long have supported specialized instruction intended to prepare young people, especially, for work in those fields.

To meet the need for well-prepared workers, Dr. Rafael Belaunde, Peruvian Minister to Mexico and a former professor at the University of San Marcos, recently urged the establishment in the United States of a center for the study of political, financial and economic subjects affecting all of the American republics.

Young People Of 21 Republics

"Political action alone is not sufficient to create close international bonds," he told a New York audience. "Henceforth it is necessary to employ means or instruments which bind together, if not the great masses of the people, at least the leaders of all countries. If such a center as I propose were established in the United States, we should have, say, every two years approximately 100 young people of the 21 American republics closely bound together, with the same technical training in political and economic science and with comprehensive points of view of the individual and collective problems of the peoples of the Americas. In this manner we will sow the fruitful seed of co-operation and progress, making effective the work of inter-American fraternity."

It would appear that this also was the purpose of those educators who recently drafted plans for a Pan-American Institute in Havana, a co-operative college to which a number of Pan-American universities will send exchange professors and advanced students specializing in the affairs of the Americas. Fernando Sirgo, Cuban Secretary of Education, sponsored the project, which is supported among others by the University of San Marcos in Peru and the University of Miami in the United States.

Geographical Position Logical for the Study

Several North American universities and colleges already have given special attention to Pan-American affairs. Among them are the University of Miami, the University of Texas, the University of Arizona, and Rice Institute of Houston, Texas, all institutions close to the Latin-American world. Puerto Ricans, trained in island schools organized under the American educational system, but native to the Latin tradition and manner of thought, also have been regarded as holding particular promise as interpreters of North and South America to one another.

But within the continental United States no university or college has done more than the University of Miami in preparing students to understand and work in the Pan-American field. Ten years ago, when the university was started at Coral Gables, Florida, it was regarded by its founders, and especially by its President, Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, as being in the logical geographical position to serve as a center for the study of Pan American affairs. Some impressive results have been attained since that time.

About 200 students have taken the specialized work offered by the University of Miami in Pan American relations. Between 15 and 20 have come to Miami from outside the United States particularly to get the instruction which they felt was best obtained at this southernmost American university. The present full-time winter enrollment of the university is 745, of whom 50 are taking the Pan American work, and of the 50 approximately 25 per cent are young women.

These students expect, for the most part, to engage in business which will require close working relations with the Pan-American republics and their peoples. The special group of subjects offered by the University of Miami for them covers the broad fields of history and geography, the political, cultural, industrial, and commercial development, and the world position of the other American republics, with special reference to their relations with the United States.

Concentrated Courses

Under the unique so-called "concentrated" courses, which are optional at Miami, students may do three years' work in any one subject in one year. In a study of Spanish, for example, they might thus obtain a relatively quick and often highly effective facility in the tongue. Portuguese, the language of Brazil, has been somewhat neglected so far, although it is to be taught.

There has been no effort as yet to develop work preparing students for diplomatic or consular careers, but graduates of the University of Miami have gone into positions with Pan American Airways, the United Fruit Company, with oil companies, banks, import and export houses, and with other concerns doing business touching the North, South, and Central Americas. Young women now are taking the work with the full expectation of finding positions, since general business careers have become possible for women in Latin America during recent years. There are a number of Cuban girls, a girl from Colombia, and another from Venezuela among those taking the courses.

Distinguished Instruction

Students at the University of Miami have had the advantage of distinguished instruction in Pan-American affairs both in the regular courses and in four Pan-American Forums conducted by the university in 1929, 1931, 1932, and 1935. Not only educators of North American birth and experience have appeared, but also such men as Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante, a judge of the World Court and a professor of law at the University of Havana; Dr. Juan Clemente Zamora, Cuban Government official, a professor at the University of Havana, and dean and secretary of the newly formed Pan-American Institute; Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, permanent delegate of Peru to the League of Nations Assembly, Peruvian Minister to Colombia and later to Switzerland, and a professor at the University of San Marcos; Dr. Luis A. Baralt, former Secretary of Education in the Cuban Government; Dr. Rafael Belaunde, already mentioned as Peru's envoy to Mexico; Dr. Alberto del Junco, instructor in law at the University of Havana, and others.

"We now are on the verge of very close co-operation between the nations of the western hemisphere," in the opinion of Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, secretary of the University of Miami and an active figure in furthering the Pan-American work. But that co-operation will come to its finest result only if we are prepared to take advantage of it by proper education in the United States, and it is the only way in which relations with South America can be improved in any permanent sense," he added.

Cultivating Good Will

"It is necessary for us to convince the people of South America that we are sincerely interested in their life, history, culture, literature, and problems, and want to know more about them. Pan America itself is very interested at present in the North American attitude toward their problems, because they realize that their own prosperity and well being depend to a great extent upon the North American attitude. The tariff rates imposed and the volume in which Cuban sugar and other Pan-American products are used in the United States they know to hold the key to the state of business farther south."

There has been less inclination among Latin American peoples in recent years to attack the United States, or to find fault with its practices, Dr. Pearson declares. This is not alone the outcome of the Government's "good neighbor" policy, he believes, but is due in part to such manifestations of North American interest in South American affairs as represented by the Pan-American relations courses at the University of Miami.

Exchange Professors

Despite its youth, the University of Miami is at least as widely known as any other North American university in the southern republics. That is because of the fame it has received through the exchange professors who have come to Miami to teach or lecture, the students who have come there and returned home with tales of the sincere work being done, and because of the publicity given it throughout South America by Pan American Airways.

Lack of funds alone has prevented the university's extending its Pan American work into the graduate field, and offering scholarships and other advantages to qualified students. Even so, however, some Cuban students came to Miami when their own National University was closed during the period of unrest in Cuba in 1935. At the Pan-American Forum sponsored by the university in that same year all contesting Cuban parties were represented, except the Communist party, and the spokesman for that group was arrested before he could leave Havana for Miami. The divergent views were coolly presented from the floor, a performance which was regarded as a valuable contribution to understanding, even though each partisan political paper in Cuba itself seemed to feel that each of the other parties had taken advantage of the University of Miami to make propaganda at the Forum.

The work being done by the University of Miami and by the newly formed Pan-American Institute, in the formation of which Dr. Ashe and Dr. Pearson took leading parts; combined with the work being done at other universities in the United States and other American republics, is regarded by leading educators as presaging not merely closer relations between the peoples and governments, but as certain to breed a deeper appreciation of the virtues and advantages resting in a more widespread co-operation for peace and the public welfare.

Coral Gables News Bureau; Louise Yost Studio

University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., a Leader in Pan-American Studies at the University Level. Upper Row: Left—Sketch of the Entrance, by Bob Fink, a Former Student. Center—Dr. Bowman Foster Ashe, President of the University. Right—Art Students Under Tutelage of Denman Fink, the Muralist (at Extreme Left). Lower Left—Administration Building. Right Center—The French Village, Dormitories for Men. Below—Cuban Members of the Newly Organized Pan-American Institute of Havana. Left to Right: Seated—Dr. Diego V. Tejara, Dr. Fernando Sirgo, Dr. Alberto del Junco; Standing—Dr. Jose Perez Cabrera, Dr. Domingo Ramos, and Dr. Juan Clemente Zamora. Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, of the Faculty of the University of Miami, Is the Only Foreign Member of the Board

Outside World a Serial Story

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From New Zealand comes our first speaker, and he is particularly interested in international relations, although confessing that New Zealand is "so sufficiently beautiful that the outside world sometimes seems nothing more than a serial story." Thank you for coming to the meeting, Mr. H.—Chairman.

* * *

For Concentrated Right Action
New Zealand

Dear Chairman:

It took me some time to grasp the idea of the Youth Round Table Conferences as I do not always have regular access to the Monitor. However, when I did understand your meetings I felt grateful for finding such a natural medium for expressing the thoughts of the young business people of today.

Although just out of my 'teens, I have been trying hard to get a comprehensive idea of this international relations business, and all that high-sounding phrase includes. New Zealand is small and so sufficiently beautiful that the outside world sometimes seems nothing more than a serial story. But after all it is that very smallness, coupled with the speed and efficiency of communications that enables us here to sit on a grandstand, as it were, and survey everybody. It isn't a very comfortable position at most times and doesn't do much good anyway.

To my mind, one of the greatest needs in today's world is action—highly concentrated right action. I have had the good fortune to meet men of world-wide experience: business men, professors, travelers, even mere wanderers. Invariably they have a plan for solving some world problem. They overcome difficulties in daily routine with ease, but when it comes to putting ideas which involve the same principle on a bigger scale to any practical test—and maybe involving some sacrifice—they are all just as invariably reticent.

I remember once hearing a woman whose consistent, successful efforts at well-doing had won my respect, repeat to her friends whenever they started mentally solving problems, "Yes—but do you do it?" She expressed nothing future—as if she were urging them to express completely their thoughts in right actions later on. She was urging them to start now and do something. Pondering over her words, I realized too how I was wishing and dreaming too much, and starting my hopes at the wrong end of my problems. It was hard work for me learning about true ambition.

And so it is this thought that I would like to submit to the Round Table: that no matter what the problem—be it a question of dictatorships or dishwashing—do something. If we base our action, no matter how small, on a loving principle we can surely harm nobody and we shall, soon or late, reap the reward of a task well begun.

The Round Table offers us innumerable opportunities of studying, analyzing, and understanding the ideas and problems which are presented from all over the world. With the annihilation of time and space so evident there is no place today for apathy, and may our meetings help to make us all "practical idealists" through a finer, more steadfast understanding of our co-workers throughout the world.

(Mr.) J. H. H.

* * *

How They Study the Paper
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

As a reader of the Monitor and a member of another Monitor club, may I be a guest at the Round Table and share with you the activities of our small group?

"We are seven" and, accordingly, we have divided the nations of the world into seven groups. Using the Monitor as a textbook, we are taking a "college course"—studying the current events as well as the customs and characteristics of each country. We read all of the articles relating to our countries and their people, and at each meeting, held every second Thursday in the homes of our members, we give a short talk covering the important happenings for the previous two weeks.

We have found it helpful in these days when wars and rumors of wars seem to be prevalent to hunt for the good things in the news and stress them. We feel that by gaining a knowledge of world affairs and a right understanding of the people of all nations through the pages of our Monitor, we shall increase within our own consciousness love and respect for all men whatever their nationality. And so we hope to have our share in promoting world peace, for after all, peace between nations must come as the outgrowth of the peaceful, right thinking of the individuals that comprise those nations.

The discussions in the Round Table have been of great interest to us and have formed the basis for some of our own following the reports at our meetings.

(Mrs.) J. L. P.

* * *

Can Out-Sing Any Booster
Florida

Dear Friends:

It is a real pleasure to read the letters from all parts of the world and learn what other young people are thinking of.

I wonder if any of the readers are interested in accountancy and get the same thrill I do when confronted by some muddled set of books and see order gradually work out until the final statement is typed. If so, I would be very happy to hear of your experiences. Another interest is chess, though I take it out in working the chess problems and solutions in books and newspapers, so that I am both sides of the problem, as the friend who taught me to play and with whom I played for some time is now gone. Though I have lived in several towns since then, I have never met another person who was interested in it.

Some time ago I read an article in the Art Page of The Monitor on the WPA art project. While living in Greensboro, N. C., a WPA art center was opened there and a number of exhibits of the work of various people, mainly from the North, who had been assisted by Federal Funds were given. The first of these was a great disappointment as pictures on the order of the masterpieces of which we had all seen copies were expected. However, classes in charcoal drawing were held and those who attended, though they did not produce any unusual work, did learn to appreciate the work of others. Reading books and listening to lectures on art appreciation never have the effect that trying to produce something oneself has.

As a newcomer to Saint Augustine, I can out-sing even the Chamber of Commerce in listing its beauty and interest. This city claims to be the oldest in the United States which was settled and continuously occupied. It has been under Spanish, English, Confederate, and the United States flags. The old Spanish quarter, the Fountain of Youth, and Fort Marion are all quaint and lovely. The various legends which are now associated with various buildings, the money vine and wishing wells all add to the interest. Elderly negro men in high silk hats drive the tourists through the narrow streets in buggies. One was overheard by a native pointing to the new post office building and saying, "Yes, ma'am, that's the oldest post office in the United States. It will be finished next week!"

(Miss) M. F. D.

* * *

We are way behind in presenting members to you, but that is much better than not having nearly enough to fill the chairs at the speakers' table. And what a thrill all of you would get, could you see the Australians now coming in! Are there any Round Tablers in South America and on the Continent of Europe? If so, won't you let us hear from you, too?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

Reimann School Trains Artists for Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To train artists to bring beauty into commerce and industry—not only in the production of the article to be sold, but into the machinery of selling—the method of presentation to the public, the advertising display, the poster—is the aim of the Reimann School and Studios inaugurated here recently.

Training and practice is based on the experience of the Reimann School in Berlin which for more than thirty years has made its influence felt in Germany and elsewhere. The London school, however, will be essentially British in character and adapted to the needs of industry in this country.

The school is run as a combination of art school and studio where the trained student may take an intensive "Post-graduate" course in specialized commercial designing, the school representing the instruction and the studio the workshop, the link between education and career. Thus the student becomes familiar not only with the theory but with the actual practice of the conditions which he will have to face in his career.

Subjects Studied

The opening exhibition, recently held at the school premises in Regency Street, Westminster, showed the practical nature of the training. Lighted shop windows displaying dress clothes, lingerie, glassware, chocolates, millinery and other commodities were among the exhibits. The dove-gray auditorium of the school, with its scarlet leather chairs, was given over to a display of posters by Mr Austin Cooper, the well-known poster artist who is principal of the school, Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer, who is on the advisory council, and students of the Berlin branch of the school.

Other sections included figure-draping in which none of the materials had been cut, scale models for window displays, designs for wrappers, specimens of lettering, commercial photography, fashion drawing and designing, millinery designs, stage and fancy dress designs, magazine illustration, dress cutting, fitting and making, and pattern cutting.

The relation between the school and existing art schools is designed to be complementary rather than competitive. It is not a school of arts and crafts. There is a department of preparatory study, with a studio for drawing from life, but this is only to remedy any defects in general artistic training which will otherwise be taken for granted in students taking courses at the school.

Men and women who are working professionally at the subjects they teach comprise the teaching staff, for the instructors are mostly part-time. Nine or ten of the more experienced teachers from the Berlin School are on the staff, but the rest are British artists and designers, the works of many of whom are familiar to the British public through the hoardings, magazine and book illustrations, wrappers and so forth.

Members of Advisory Council

The members of the Advisory Council are: Mr. Jack Beddington, of Shell-Mex; Mr. H. G. Dowling, decorative adviser of John Line and Sons; Grace Lovat Fraser, journalist and designer; Mr. John Grierson, film expert; Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer, poster and commercial designer; Mr. Fred P. Phillips, of the Baynard Press; Mr. Albert Reimann, of the Berlin branch of the School; Mr. Howard Robertson, late principal of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, and Mr. F. R. Yerbury, of the Building Center, London. The Organizing Secretary is Mr. Basil Marriott, late art director of the Empire Marketing Board and architectural adviser to the Copper Development Association.

An Exhibit in the Figure-Draping Section of the Inaugural Exhibition of the Reimann School and Studios in London. None of the Materials Were Cut in the Designs for This Section

More Nursery Schools

Since 1932 there has been an increase of 42 per cent in number of nursery schools in the United States, according to Mary Dabney Davis, U. S Office of Education nursery - kindergarten - primary education specialist. Forty land-grant colleges and state and privately-supported universities and colleges, 13 liberal arts colleges for women, 18 teachers colleges, and six institutions at the junior college level are now sponsoring nursery schools.

N. Y. A. Workers

Work varying from dental assistance to the teaching of manners is being performed by Long Island University students under the National Youth Administration, according to the survey made by Dr. Frank A. Fall, supervisor of N. Y. A. at L. I. U. and assistant dean.

Each student on the list is performing a worthy task. The work is going on not only at the University but in many outside organizations such as settlement houses, public libraries and child guidance bureaus.

"In our N. Y. A. program," said Dr. Fall, "we have directed the efforts toward specialization in the student's field of endeavor. Thus the student is finding an opportunity to practice what he learns at the University and thereby further his education. Meanwhile he is helping others in many ways that are important."

Social work among children is one of the chief duties. The N. Y. A. group plays a great part in teaching youngsters useful hobbies and this tends to guide children in selecting the vocation for which they are best suited. Broadening the scope of interests of young people is a main purpose.

At the university, work of similar value is being done. In science departments, N. Y. A. students prepare experimental demonstrations, help in the laboratories, collect specimens for museum displays and often help in experiments which are being conducted. One group is holding practice periods in public speaking.

Each student, when being assigned to N. Y. A. work, is given an opportunity to select a field for which he is best suited and which he is most interested in. This method has worked out very well, for the students are happy in their jobs and perform things of most value.

Particularly impressive has been the co-operative work outside of the university. In settlement house and child guidance work the college students have performed so well and have made such a good impression that Dr. Fall is constantly receiving letters from the institutions asking for more help.

Self-Help at Harvard

From the alumni bulletin of Dec. 18, 1936, total earnings for the past 20-odd years show how much employment means in undergraduate life. In 1914-15, 1200 registered jobs brought $95,000 to students. In 1919 and the post-war depression period the figure dropped to $50,000, but by 1931-32, 2100 jobs were bringing in $375,000. Then the full effect of the depression was felt. In June, 1934, when the earnings of 1932-33 slid down to $296,000, a sort of WPA was introduced. An appropriation of $40,000 opened up about 45 more jobs, and the earnings stopped their rapid decline and started leveling off at about $295,000.

There are two groups of jobs, those coming through the student employment office, and those through the university. The usual jobs include freshman waiters, newsstand concessions, library and museum jobs, soliciting concessions, laundry contracts, pressing contracts, newspaper contracts, and concessions at games, and in addition a conglomeration of positions from chore workers to typists.—From' School Life.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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A Sahara in Europe

SOUTHWARDS from Klaipeda stretches a spit of land, some sixty miles in length, running like a ribbon of green and gold between Lithuania and East Prussia. On one side is the tideless Baltic Sea; on the other, a great lagoon.

It is a region where sea and sky, forest and sand dunes, meet and melt into one. A region of changing colors and great sweeping cloud masses, of infinite distances and the strange beauty of immense cliffs of sand; of wonderful sunsets and marvelous dawns; of the scent of the pine woods and the tang of the sea; a land of birch groves where huge herds of elk still wander unmolested and where there is a bird-sanctuary of amazing interest.

* * *

HALF-WAY ACROSS THIS spit of land the dunes begin: rising weird shapes, pyramids and pinnacles of sand which loom abruptly from the level landscape. For several miles the road runs at their feet; then the forests close in again, and the graceful birches, their dainty feet snug in a carpet of moss, take precedence over the pines.

At Nida, pearl of the lagoon, the tiny port straggles down to the reed-fringed waters. Here are the quaint oaken fishing boats, unique in the pennants which top their towering masts; each family of the village having its individual pennant, like a rustic coat of arms. Carved from oak and painted in red and black and gilded, they are all different in design. When the argosy is out on the waters of the great lagoon, red sails in the sunlight, the pennants glittering atop every mast, the picture is one to charm the eye of the artist. Drawn up in line in the tiny harbor, they are just as arresting; but, when by night the fisher-fleet moves out on the silver waters under a great shining moon, then the humble vessels take on a quality of enchantment.

* * *

THE HOUSES OF Nida are as gaily painted as any Bavarian village, and have the shutters, balconies and porch, so dear to the heart of the Lithuanian peasant, picked out in brightest blue or vivid green.

Every cottage has its deep roof of thatch, for reeds grow in plenty along the shores of the lagoon; its garden gay with flowers, the fishing-nets drying before the doors. Behind the village a deep belt of pines and fir trees clothe the steep slopes which surround the little port and, if you climb the hills above the houses, you will come to the "Italian View" of the green blue waters of the Baltic, framed by the branches of a giant pine, an exquisite panorama of sea and sky, that wonderful Baltic summer sea.

* * *

NOT FAR AWAY lies the great plateau which Lithuanians call the "Valley of Silence." Here begins that strange phenomenon of the wandering dunes. It is a miniature Sahara in Europe, sheer and impressive, great cliffs of sand, vast level stretches of still more sand at their feet, sandhills and valleys as far as the eye can see.

Carved by wind and storm into vast pyramids, they are clear-cut as any rock. Strange and menacing they appear, yet very beautiful. The soft sand of the lower slopes gives way beneath the foot of the climber; but higher up in this land of desolation the way is easier, for, while the gradient is steep, the sand, beaten by the wind, is firm and hard. The topmost ridge stretches are along the coast, the sea breaking and curling on the white beach far below.

* * *

MILE UPON MILE of sand-cliffs are there, rising steeply from the sea and sloping as sheerly to the plateau which lies above Nida, fantastically beautiful, unexpected, weird but fascinating.

The colors are perpetually changing as the great cloud shadows sweep over the dunes. Now the sand gleams golden, now it is silvery under a chill wind. The dunes are cold, gray and eerie when lowering clouds loom above them and the sea is whipped into sullen waves.

When sunset comes across the hills and dales of this strange country of sand, purple and orange, crimson and gold strive for predominance in the heavens. But regard the dunes of Nida by moonlight, when a huge amber globe rises to gild their strange shapes, and you are in a poignantly lovely world which has the haunting beauty of shadowland.

It can be desolate, too, and the peasants shun the Valley of Silence by night. Even in daylight, there are moments when it is pleasanter to walk in the homely precincts of the fishing village, where men sit mending their nets while the children play about the beach.

E. D.

Fox at the Edge of Twilight

SLY, shy and beautiful the fox
Stood motionless at the edge of the rocks
In the overgrown pasture, pale and bright
Though dusk was coming with coming night.

The southeast wind swept the clouds overhead
The sun moved on toward his destined bed,
And surely as they (his first wonder over)
The fox slipped away to his young pine cover.

And surely as cloud, sun, or fox in his flight,
My heart too was moved by resistless delight;
Too swift for a thought to deflect from its mark
My delight rose and fled in the moon-haunted dark.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Wild Cherries In Upper Burma

IT IS not the cultivated white-blossoming cherry tree of Western countries that most enchants me, but the taller, slenderer, more shapely kind which grows wild all over the Shan States of Burma. It has a hard sour fruit, but the flower atones for that in the special beauty of its color. This is palest pink, with a deep rosy center and stamens; so that upward-branching trees show the faint pink of the outer petal, while down-sweeping ones take the rosier tinge of the blossom's heart.

In Upper Burma, one waits and watches for cherry-blossom time, yet always its first appearing comes as a breath-taking surprise. This year, sitting out-doors in warm sun and a chilly wind on Christmas morning, I suddenly saw the opening buds on the cherry trees in my garden breaking in palest rose against an azure sky. A week later, and a froth of delicious pink blossom was traced on the purity of the blue, trembling faintly in the wind and so ethereal that it seemed to have the lightness of a myriad butterflies. A flanking group of soaring blue gums and two dark crooked pines gave piquant contrast to the fragility of the blossom. A contented hum of bees filled the air, and the whole garden was happy with bird songs. Nothing could be more joyful than the minah's shrill-sweet cry of "Birdie—sweet birdie" or more delightful to hear than the flute-like whistle of the sibya. Other birds come, too, which hardly visit the garden at other times, golden orioles, and the scarlet-flashed minivet; and suddenly, like a streak of green lightning, a flight of shrilling parrakeets shake and scatter the blossom in their eagerness for its honey.

* * *

THESE WILD CHERRY trees flower over a long period. Some will be over by mid-January, others scarcely out. In some, the young, pink-tinged leaf follows closely on the flower, giving the tree a more solid and deeper tone, while others, and these are the exquisite ones, bloom before ever a leaf appears. All through a sunny winter day, they will show the same pale foamy blossom, startlingly lovely. Yet the best times of all are the magic moments before sunset. As the sun sinks, the blossoms brighten swiftly to a brilliant, glowing mulberry, quivering in a radiance of transient color. In a few moments, the glow is transmuted to a strange mauve like the bloom on a grape. Then, as light and warmth are wiped out of the sky, it fades to an ash-pale amethyst, which is extinguished by the swift twilight. Tomorrow at dawn it will be palest pink again. Can it ever have been more?

R. B.

Halo of Romance

OF ALL John Lane's achievements as a publisher, I think the one of which he was proudest, the one which gave him the deepest satisfaction, was that it was he who had stood sponsor, so to speak, for the most distinguished poets of the Nineties.

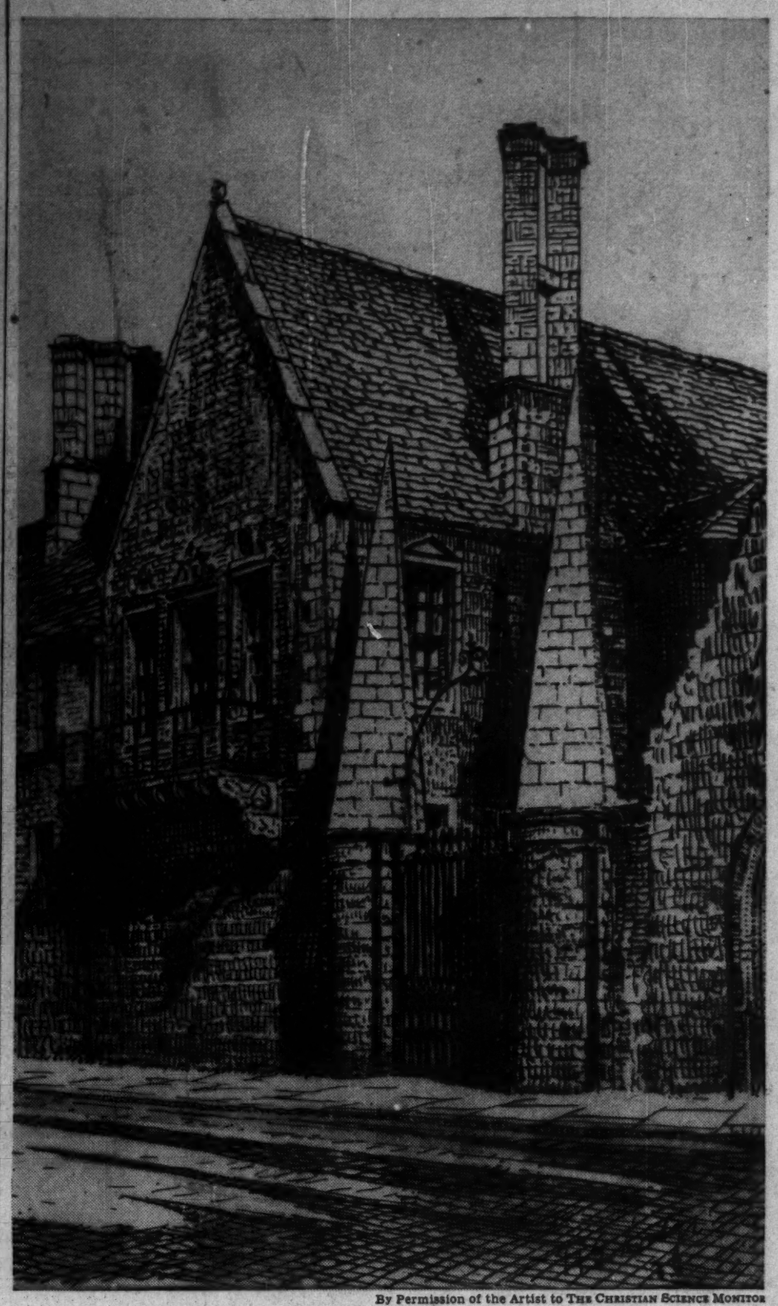
In a characteristic phrase, Richard Le Gallienne has described him as "one who scans Parnassus' Hill with a searchlight of sympathetic discovery, one who is at once the father and brother of all modern poets, and who, it may be said, holds them all in the hollow of his hand."

In those days, The Bodley Head was, in a degree that no other publishing house was able to rival, the home of the Muses, and, if the artist in John Lane was satisfied because he was the means of giving good poetry to the world, the publisher, the man of business in him had no cause of complaint, for the poetry "paid."

"To discover," said John Davidson, "or create a buying public for minor and other poetry must always be a great feat; to have achieved it nowadays, and in the manner in which it has been done at The Bodley Head, is to have established a record."

It would obviously be inexpedient for a publisher openly to express any opinion as to the rival merits of the poetic honey he distributes to the world, and Lane, whatever his private preferences may have been, never, at least in my hearing, openly disclosed them. Le Gallienne, was, so to speak, his firstborn, and for him he always entertained an unwavering affection—and affection that was as warmly returned. "You will see I have not forgotten those old Bodley Head days," Le Gallienne once wrote to his old friend; "indeed, I am growing pathetically faithful as I grow older; and that wonderful old past grows more and more a religion with me. If I could draw, I would make you a Bodley Head with a halo (of romance, not of sanctity) around it!"

Lane had an almost romantic affection for Le Gallienne, and I think there is nothing he would not have done to befriend him. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think, that of all the singers associated with The Bodley Head, it was of Sir William Watson that John Lane was the proudest. He entertained in those days, and I do not think he ever seriously modified it, an immensely high opinion of that poet's work. This is perhaps a little surprising, because, of all his contemporaries, save Francis Thompson, the author of *Lachrymae Musarum* and of *Wordsworth's Grave*, was, if I may use the expression, the least "Ninetyish." Always sedate, and sometimes stately in his verse, Sir William Watson is an unswerving upholder of the classical tradition. Perhaps it was the restrained dignity of his thought and manner, a certain hint of austerity that is not absent even from his most passionate pieces, which commended itself to the Puritan in Lane—for Lane's Puritanism was not all pose. He used to like to call himself a Huguenot, or a Quaker.—J. LEWIS MAY, in "John Lane and the Nineties." (London: John Lane).



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MORAY HOUSE, EDINBURGH: *A Drawing by F. C. Lodge*

THE Canongate, Edinburgh, in which Moray House stands, is an artist-trap. So full is it of historic memories; of old buildings forming romantic silhouettes against the sky; of curious figures carved from wood or stone; of towers centuries old, and effigies leaning from the time-mellowed walls,—that, once within the precincts, it is well-nigh impossible to escape.

Here stands the venerable building in which "Bonnie Prince Charlie" and his suite were entertained in 1745; there the home of the Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish forces in 1663; beyond an old house, known as "Shoemakers' Land," with a tablet over the door enclosing the Shoemakers' Arms and the date 1677; here, too, the Canongate Tolbooth with its projecting clock and its tower dating from the year 1591.

The Canongate was originally a burgh apart, having been so established by King David I in 1128. Lying close to the royal Palace of Holyrood, it became the center for the nobility. When James VI left the city to ascend the English throne, the social position of Canongate departed and never returned.

Moray House, built in the early part of the reign of Charles I, by Mary, Countess of Home, is one of the most interesting mansions in the district. The initials M. H., surmounted by a coronet, are sculptured above the central high window in the large south gable. So many famous persons have crossed its threshold that it is little wonder the old building asks for recognition. King Charles I visited here at one time, also Oliver Cromwell, King Charles II, the Earl of Argyll, and Lord Chancellor Seafield, each in turn passing through the curious gateway with its two stone spires rising from the heavy pillars on either side. In the large garden adjoining the house there grows a venerable tree, a quaint old thorn, said to have been planted by no lesser hand than that of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Divina Approvazione

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NEL cielo degli affari d'ogni giorno, si è spesso assaliti dalla tentazione di credere che i propri sforzi migliori sono privi di valore, perchè s'immagina che non siano riconosciuti nè apprezzati da quelli che si cerca di accontentare. Ve ne sono pochi che non sono a volte tentati in questo modo. E molti, purtroppo, soccombono a questa debolezza, aprendo così ampiamente la porta per l'ingresso del suo errore concomitante, lo scoraggiamento. La credenza nello scoraggiamento è probabilmente la più comune, per quanto la più evasiva, forma d'errore che esista.

Contro questo male apparente, tuttavia, lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana possiede una difesa inespugnabile, poichè sta imparando come proteggere la sua consapevolezza da suggestioni mentali aggressive dannose al progresso. Sulla base scientificamente vera della totalità di Dio, il bene, e la nullità assoluta di tutto ciò che è diverso dal bene od opposto ad esso, egli è capace di annullare pensieri e caratteri falsi col potere della Verità.

È importante di riconoscere il fatto che, spiritualmente compreso, l'incentivo a retti sforzi non dovrebbe essere di accontentare i mortali. Lo Scientista Cristiano impara che egli non lavora per lode umana—in sè stessa una qualità e quantità variabile—ma piuttosto per realizzare l'approvazione divina. Qualunque sia l'attività quotidiana od il genere di lavoro di cui ci occupiamo, può e deve essere fatto interamente alla gloria di Dio, l'unica sorgente d'intelligenza. Si può onestamente chiedere: Come può essere adempiuto questo? e la risposta può essere data in parole come queste: Collo sforzarsi fedelmente di esprimere le qualità spirituali di Dio in tutto ciò che facciamo—qualità come l'onestà, l'ordinatezza, l'esattezza, la giustizia. Il lavoro caratterizzato da qualità come queste porta lo stampo dell'intelligenza divina.

L'occupazione reale dell'uomo è spirituale di natura: il suo lavoro è di rendere testimonianza alla Mente eterna, di esprimere divina intelligenza. Così compreso e praticato, questo vero lavoro compiuto nella vita quotidiana sarà molto più bello e fecondo che non lo si possa delineare da un punto di vista umano. E di conseguenza, l'apprezzamento umano, ovunque dovuto onestamente, non verrà a mancare. Il lavoro ben fatto dovrebbe essere rettamente approvato, ma non dovremmo lasciarci indurre ad arrogarci un merito personale per il suo successo. Dovremmo piuttosto ancor più offrire silenziosa, sincera, lode e ringraziamento a Dio che rivela il Suo sacro proposito ad ogni cuore ricettivo.

Il vero apprezzamento del bene compiuto o ricevuto include chi ha fatto quel bene, e significa che egli è riconosciuto come una persona che riflette divino Amore. Questo è certamente ben diverso da mera approvazione umana, che considera tutte le cose come fatte personalmente con un mortale quale originatore. Qualsiasi bene si veda in un fratello, lo si vede allo stesso tempo in sè stesso e di conseguenza ce lo si arroga per sè stesso. Ciò avviene a causa dell'interamente inclusiva natura dell'Amore infinito. La persona da cui il bene è reso manifesto ad un altra in realtà esprime la natura di Dio, che costituisce l'uomo nella Sua immagine e somiglianza—santo, benevolo, consapevole, puro. Occuparsi di proposito per vedere sempre l'uomo perfetto, come fece il Maestro, Cristo Gesù, significa ottenere divina approvazione.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 323) Mary Baker dice: "Per comprendere di più, dobbiamo mettere in pratica quello che sappiamo già. Dobbiamo ricordarci che la Verità è dimostrabile quando compresa, e che il bene non è compreso fino a che non sia dimostrato. Se siamo fedeli 'in poca cosa' avremo podestà sopra molte cose". Assicuriamoci dunque che le qualità che noi esprimiamo determinino, anzi costituiscano, la natura ed il carattere del nostro lavoro. Questo ci recherà un concetto sempre aumentante di sviluppo e di avanzamento, o promozione reale.

L'ammonimento di Paolo (II Timoteo 2:15), "Studiati di presentar te stesso approvato dinanzi a Dio: operaio che non abbia ad esser confuso, che tagli rettamente la parola della verità", può essere studiato con profitto da tutti. Paolo, nella sua epistola, raccomanda a Timoteo di studiarsi di essere "approvato dinanzi à Dio". Non doveva cercare l'adulazione dalle persone che avrebbe servito nel ministerio, ma doveva essere fedele nel suo lavoro per Dio, senza considerare favore o sfavore personale. Vi è qui la conferma del fatto che il lavoro veramente ben fatto è l'espressione pratica e l'utilizzazione nell'esperienza umana delle qualità della pura Mente, Dio. Viene riconosciuto quale pensiero intelligente, spirituale, tradotto in opere quotidiane. Qualsiasi compito può in questo modo essere adempiuto alla gloria dell'Amore sempre presente.

Il falso senso di una personalità che agisce indipendentemente dalla Mente svanirà dalla vista in misura che il pensiero umano diviene spiritualizzato per mezzo dello sforzo sincero di esprimere il bene. Studiamoci dunque di essere riconosciuti quali operai veri, approvati, fedeli a Dio, mettendo in espressione pratica le qualità è gli attributi che costituiscono la divina natura. In tal modo saremo lieti nell'obbedire l'affettuosa direzione dell'Amore. Col conformare ogni pensiero al divino modello di perfezione, ci accorgeremo, anche se debolmente dapprima, delle infinite possibilità presenti del completo essere spirituale in Dio e di Dio—persino quelle possibilità tanto gloriosamente rese manifeste nella vita e nelle opere sanatrici di Cristo Gesù. Mrs. Eddy esprime magnificamente il vero spirito del lavoro in *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 106), dove dice: "Sotto, sopra, al di là, mi pare di udire il sospiro gentile, dolce, di angeli che rispondono: 'Vivete sì che la vostra vita attesti la vostra sincerità e risuoni la Sua lode' ".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

You Brought Me Jonquils

(To H. M. in March)

You brought me jonquils yesterday;
And now, despite the wintry mood
Of sullen sky and clouds that brood,
These heralds stand up straight and gay
With news no weather can gainsay.
Proclaiming tidings sweet and sure
Like first notes in an overture,
Their sunny elfin bugles play:
"Make way for Spring; make way, make way!"

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

Divine Approval

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE daily round of affairs, one is often assailed by the temptation to believe that his best efforts are worthless, because he imagines they are unrecognized or unappreciated by those whom he is endeavoring to please. Few there be who are not at some time tempted in this manner. And many, unfortunately, succumb to this weakness, thus opening wide the door for the entrance of its attendant error, discouragement. Belief in discouragement is probably the most common yet subtle form of error extant.

Against this seeming evil, however, the student of Christian Science has an impregnable defense, for he is learning how to guard his consciousness against aggressive mental suggestions detrimental to progress. On the scientifically true basis of the allness of God, good, and the utter nothingness of all that is unlike or opposed to good, he is able to nullify wrong thoughts and traits with the power of Truth.

It is important to recognize the fact that, spiritually understood, the incentive of right efforts should not be to please mortals. The Christian Scientist learns that he works not for human praise—in itself a variable quality and quantity—but rather to realize divine approval. Whatever may be the daily activity or the line of work we are engaged in, it must and can be done wholly to the glory of God, the one source of intelligence. One may fairly ask, How can this be accomplished? and the answer given in words such as these: By faithfully endeavoring to express the spiritual qualities of God in all that we do—qualities such as honesty, orderliness, exactness, fairness. Work characterized by qualities such as these bears the impress of divine intelligence.

Man's real occupation is spiritual in its nature: his work is to bear witness to eternal Mind, to express divine intelligence. Thus understood and practiced, this true work carried on in daily living will be far more beautiful and fruitful than one could possibly outline from a human point of view. And as a consequence, the human appreciation, wherever honestly due, will not be found lacking. Work well done should be rightly approved, but we should not be deceived into taking personal credit for its accomplishment. Rather should we the more give silent, heartfelt praise and thanksgiving to God, who reveals His holy purpose to every receptive heart.

True appreciation of good accomplished or received embraces the doer of that good, and signifies that he is recognized as reflecting divine Love. This surely is far different from mere human approbation, which sees all things as personally done with a mortal as the originator. Whatever of good one sees in a brother he is coincidentally seeing in and consequently claiming for himself. This is so because of the all-inclusive nature of infinite Love. He by whom good is made manifest to another is really expressing the nature of God, who constitutes man in His image and likeness—holy, kind, understanding, pure. To be about the business of seeing always the perfect man, as did the Master, Christ Jesus, "to win divine approval.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223) Mary Baker Eddy says: "In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know. We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated. If 'faithful over a few things,' we shall be made rulers over many." Let us then see that the qualities we express determine, nay constitute, the nature and character of our work. This will bring us an ever-increasing concept of development and advancement, or real promotion.

Paul's admonition (II Timothy 2:15), "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth," may be profitably studied by all. Paul, in his epistle, recommends to Timothy that he study to be "approved unto God." He was not to seek adulation from the people to whom he would minister, but was to be faithful in his work for God, regardless of personal favor or disfavor. Here is confirmation of the fact that true workmanship is the practical expression and utilization in human experience of the qualities of pure Mind, God. It is seen as intelligent, spiritual thinking translated into daily deeds. Every task may in this manner be done to the glory of ever-present Love.

The false sense of a selfhood acting independently of Mind will fade from view as human thought becomes spiritualized through earnest endeavor to express good. Let us, therefore, be found true, approved workmen, faithful unto God, putting into practical expression the qualities and attributes constituting the divine nature. So shall we rejoice in obeying Love's tender guidance. Through conforming every thought to the divine standard of perfection, we shall perceive, even though faintly at first, the present infinite possibilities of complete spiritual being in and of God—even those possibilities so gloriously made manifest in the life and healing works of Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy beautifully states the true animus of work in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 106), where she says, "Beneath, above, beyond, methinks I hear the soft, sweet sigh of angels answering, 'So live, that your lives attest your sincerity and resound His praise.' "

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Pre-View

AND now the aging snow,
Aware of waning powers,
Will turn about and go,

And meet the coming flowers,
A little way below,
Whose dream of colored hours

Will be for us to know
As bright awakened flowers,
Already seen of snow.

DAVID MORTON

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1937

Congress Acts To Pay Victims Of False Guilt

Bill Compensating Those Unjustly Convicted in U.S. Courts Progresses

Connecticut Leads

Senator Maloney, Attorney General Cummings and Yale Man Back It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The State of Connecticut appears to be taking the lead in Washington in the effort to write a new fundamental into United States law; that compensation should be awarded to those persons wrongfully convicted in federal courts. A bill to this end has just passed the Senate and gone to the House for concurrence. The proposal involved has been applied in varying degree in most European nations but, despite much agitation, never in this country.

The present bill, authorizing relief up to $5000 for any person convicted by a mistake of the courts, is supported by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, a Connecticut resident. The author of the bill is Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut. And for long, one of the most active proponents of such legislation has been Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale, whose views are quoted by the Senate Judiciary Committe in ordering a favorable report on the Maloney measure.

A graphic picture of the existing situation, which the pending bill seeks to rectify, is furnished by Professor Borchard as quoted by the Senate committee:

"In an age when social justice is the watchword of legislative reform, it is strange that society, at least in this country, utterly disregards the plight of the innocent victim of unjust conviction—in criminal cases. No attempt whatever seems to have been made in the United States to idemnify these unfortunate victims of mistakes in the administration of the criminal law, although cases of shocking injustice are of not infrequent occurrence.

"Up to the present moment Anglo-American public law is wholly opposed to granting an indemnity to such victims of the errors of criminal justice. The safeguarding of society by the prosecution of crimes against it is, to be sure, an attribute inherent in all governments, one of the jura majestatis.

"For mistakes in exercising this sovereign right, says our law, there can be no liability of the state. We go even further. Whether the injury to the individual is accidental or intentional on the part of the state or on the part of the judge (except one of the most inferior jurisdiction) the injured person is left without redress."

Massachusetts had a conspicuous example of payment for unjust detention and trial for murder in the cases of two taxi drivers almost convicted for the slaying of a Lynn theater employee. They were saved in a dramatic victory for justice and were paid $2500 each by the State for the suffering caused by their false arrest.

The case of Louis G. Berrett and Clement F. Molway was a case of mistaken identity. On an evening in January, 1934, they sat behind the wheels of their cab, waiting for business. Suddenly they were aroused, handcuffed and marched to Lynn police headquarters, where they were informed they were under arrest on the charge of murder.

In court they were "identified" by eight witnesses and were on fair way to conviction when out of a clear sky Abraham Faber and the Millen brothers, then on trial for murder in connection with the Needham bank robbery, confessed to the Lynn killing.

Berrett and Molway were free men. The State had cleared them but the press and public opnion had labeled them; jobs were denied. Legislative machinery was set in motion. A bill to recompense them was introduced in the Legislature and passed. It granted the men $2500 each for the inconvenience and mental suffering to which they had been subjected.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with slight temperature change, lowest about 30 degrees tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably with rain by Wednesday night; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable and shifting to easterly Wednesday afternoon.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; snow or rain Wednesday night or Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; rain or snow Wednesday night.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, rain Wednesday night; slowly rising temperature in west and central portions Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; rain Wednesday night; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; rain Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west northwest winds becoming easterly over the south and central portion Wednesday; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Wednesday; rain Wednesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	28	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	60	52	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	34	34	New York	36	34
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	42	38
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	44	44
Kansas City	42	40	San Francisco	50	46
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	42	38
Miami	72	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 23.
B—Minimum, March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 0:57 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 0:16 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:28 p. m.

Timilty and Chamber In Accord on Parking

Boston News Today

Ban in Downtown Area Is Advocated

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's recommendation that parking of pleasure cars be prohibited on all streets in the downtown area because of the fire hazard drew favorable response generally today.

It remained for the Chamber of Commerce, however, to go the commissioner one better, and tell him how to clear up "fixing."

In his statement last night, making his recommendations in response to a letter from former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller warning of the fire menace, the commissioner included the remark that business men and the Chamber of Commerce were opposed to banning pleasure cars.

The chamber took exception to that statement today and its spokesman pointed out that the commissioner's desire to clean up the parking problem is almost identical with the interest of the chamber. He called the commissioner's attention to the bill which the chamber has sponsored in the Legislature which would increase parking fines from $1, $2 and $3 to $2, $3 and $5.

Further, the spokesman stated that a reading of the traffic law brings to light no clause which says policemen must "tag" cars. This is a courtesy to the driver, a notification. The Chamber representative said if tagging was eliminated then "fixing" would decline. "The tag is the fix," he said.

Commissioner Timilty hopes to assign additional men to enforce the parking regulations as soon as 75 new patrolmen are sworn in April 1.

John Eliot's Name Urged for School

Nearly 50 citizens of Roxbury came before the Boston School Committee last night to ask that the new intermediate school now being constructed in Eliot Square, Roxbury, be named the John Eliot School in memory of John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians."

Another Roxbury group also appeared before the School Committee asking that the new school, soon to be occupied, be named in honor of Col. Patrick T. Hanley, Union leader in the Civil War of the "Old 9th" regiment.

The majority of those attending, however, appeared before the committee to support the movement to name the school for John Eliot. This group was led by Judge Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury District Court; by Miss A. Gertrude Melone of Boston, a descendant of John Eliot; the Roxbury Historical Society and the Roxbury Civic League.

Oil Tanker Repair Bids to Be Opened

Bids will be opened tomorrow for repairs to the oil tanker Halo which went aground on Peddock's Island on March 17. A survey showed considerable damage to the underwater section of the hull and interior damage to the huge tanks which carry the oil cargoes. Between 16 and 18 new hull plates will be necessary and many others will have to be straightened; it was disclosed by the survey.

Flood Compact Meeting Called

The interstate compact drafted by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont delegates for co-operative activities in flood control along the Connecticut River will be presented for the approval of Gov Charles F. Hurley and other state officials this afternoon, according to an announcement today by Paul A. Dever, attorney general.

The Governor today called the conference with Mr. Dever for 4 p. m., inviting Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate; Horace P. Cahill, Speaker of the House, and Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, head of the State Planning Board, to sit in for the discussions. Once the draft is approved, the attorney general would lose no time in pushing it through the state Legislature in collaboration with similar action expected momentarily in the other three interested states.

The plan, as drafted, would apportion among the four states the logical amounts to be contributed by each for flood control. Sites are selected as agreed upon between the state delegates. In other words, the compact provides the first long step toward sound planning for flood control in New England, the attorney general stated.

Ships Damaged By Dock Blaze

A five-alarm fire swept a drydock and pier of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. at East Boston for two hours this afternoon, damaging the steamships San Bruno and San Gil, of the United Fruit line, which were undergoing repairs.

Oil-fed flames originating in the Simpson floating drydock, spread quickly to the two vessels and to Pier No. 1, sending up great black clouds of smoke that were visible for many miles. Fireboats, tugs and Boston fire apparatus brought the blaze under control shortly before 2 p. m.

Officials of the United Fruit line said the San Gil had been badly damaged, but could give no estimate of the extent. The San Bruno, they added, was not seriously affected.

Firemen said the flames apparently started when a hot rivet was dropped onto oil-covered waters in the drydock, which the San Bruno entered this morning. The oil tanker Halo, which went aground in the harbor recently, had just left the drydock after undergoing repairs. The San Gil had been tied up at Pier No. 1 for the past week.

While the flames were at their height, members of the crew of the Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship lines, turned hoses on their own ship tied up near by, to keep it wet. Some of the Boston fire engines used the vehicular tunnel to reach the scene of the blaze at Marginal Street and the waterfront.

Chief Samuel J. Pope of the Boston Fire Department estimated damage at $30,000.

Mayor Gets Bump Viewing Modern Art in Welfare Mural

Mayor Mansfield called the art commissioners of the City of Boston into conference today to decide:

When is a mural a work of art? and if it is, where does such a mural belong?

The mural under appraisal is being painted on the lobby wall of the Municipal Welfare Building on Hawkins street by a WPA artist.

When the Mayor viewed the mural last week he described it as "gloomy and grotesque" and he called upon the Art Commission for advice.

After conferring with the Mayor, and taxiing to the Welfare Building to inspect the incompleted mural, and after a second conference with the Mayor—called within an hour—the Art Commissioners were not sure what to say.

No commissioner would say the mural was art. None would say it was not. Nor would the Commission advise the Mayor as to whether the mural, even should it be a work of art, is now in its proper place.

This function completed, the commission—having performed its first official and gratuitous duty since the Mayor took office—retired. Mayor Mansfield threw up his hands in despair and retired too.

Mr. McMurray and the Mayor expressed particular distaste for one scene of the mural, which shows a child grubbing for food from an alley garbange can.

"The scenes are not so bad," said Robert P. Bellows, chairman of the Art Commission, "but just gloomy."

Commissioner William Emerson asserted that the pictures are "not quite" grotesque, and that they merely picture condition of the destitute before welfare aid is received.

One Commissioner told the Mayor that the mural is not completed but is "in that stage similar to a barn having but one coat of paint."

"If it was on a barn," growled the Mayor, "I wouldn't mind."

The Mayor turned to Miss Dorothy Adlow, art critic, and asked, "Miss Adlow, do you thing the mural is in a proper place?"

"I would take the risk of leaving it for a while and complete at least one wall," Miss Adlow replied.

The Mayor declared that the mural is indeed "a risk."

He will withhold a decision this afternoon, but it is understood from a source close to the Mayor's office that the mural "is doomed to a coat of whitewash."

Federal Funds Bring Aviation Gains to Maine

Eleven Airports Developed In Far-Flung Air Program

U. S. Spent $733,000

Air Beacons and Route Markings Contribute to Advancement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 23—Giant strides in aviation have been made in Maine under the impetus of WPA appropriations and funds received from other Government agencies.

Development of 11 Maine airports, construction of air beacons and air markings for benefit of aviators using these fields has so far involved federal expenditures of nearly $733,000. Albert Abrahamson, State WPA administrator, broke down this expenditure into $719,377 for fields, $11,207 for air markings and $2178 for installation of air beacons.

Work on the Portland port temporarily is being held up pending a settlement of an ownership tangle, but the project on completion will include not only a modern, complete port, but also a radio range station, to be run in connection with it. A total of $194,808 has been spent on the Portland field.

Bangor Airport

At Bangor work will be resumed this spring. The total spent to date is $76,306 and here also there will be a radio range station operated with the port

Airport projects are well under way at the following cities and towns and when completed will establish an important network of Maine ports for commercial, governmental or private use. Enthusiasts believe transport planes afforded use of the ports will be a distinct asset to the State's vacation trade.

Auburn-Lewiston, three runways to be hard surfaced, hangar now under construction, expenditures to date $44,466.

Augusta, a State-owned port begun under CWA and now 70 per cent completed, administration buildings, radio station now under construction; total expenditure to date, $130,096.

Biddeford, project under construction; expense to date $51,129.

Bar Harbor, located in town of Trenton, a six-way landing field in the heart of the summer resort area of the State. Federal Government's expense to date $68,630.

Caribou, a two-runway port, one of three in Aroostook county. Federal Government expense to date $44,156.

Millinocket, two runway field started under CWA and now under completion by WPA; Federal Government expense to date $44,408.

Presque Isle, improvement of runways and construction of hangar, machine shop and office; Federal Government's expense to date, $10,245.

Houlton, graveling, drainage, filling, runway construction; Federal Government expense to date, $39,907.

Air markings are being built all along the route from Portland to Bangor as a WPA project, land for them having been leased by the Bureau of Air Commerce until June 30, 1952. Air markings, such as markers on roofs and highways, have been painted along routes to Portland, Augusta, Presque Isle and Bangor and this project, suspended during the winter, will be resumed in the spring.

Boston Common—Cow Pasture to Airport

By a Staff Photographer

Assembling American Airlines 16-Passenger Plane on Ball Field of Common

Big Douglas Plane Sits Comfortably On the Common

Boston Common has been many things, ranging from a cow pasture to a museum, but the founding fathers never dreamed that it would ever become a temporary airport. But such indeed is the case today for in the ball field near the west end of the Common a new, large, modern 21-passenger Douglas flagship plane the "Boston," sits as casually perhaps as though it had just landed there.

The big plane will be on exhibition during the next seven days as a visual education of the latest thing in aviation and as part of the celebration incidental to "Air Transport Week."

American Airlines, which operates planes of the same type in and out of Boston, has arranged this plane exhibition, spurred on by a successful exhibition of the same type recently carried out in the grounds of a Los Angeles hotel. While the big ship is "grounded" for the week at Boston the airline company proposes to keep regular crews of pilots and stewardesses on hand to explain about things in general and plans to have daily speakers on aeronautical subjects. Mayor Mansfield is expected to open the exhibition tomorrow officially.

Strange as it may seem, American Airlines employed this unusual method of exhibiting its latest type equipment because it appeared that a great many people never have visited the local or any airport where these craft are common. So, in effect, the company brought the mountain, in this case, the plane, to Mohammed, the general public.

Boston's famed narrow streets nearly defeated the airlines scheme to bring the plane to the Common. For a week, local officials of the company have been going about Boston's streets studying and measuring the clearances necessary to bring the big ship through the streets.

The flagship Boston, which has been out of the factory barely over a month, was stripped of its motors and wings after being flown over from Newark. Then the big craft was loaded aboard a barge at the East Boston airport, towed to Charles River Basin, unloaded again and towed by a special tractor along Charles Street to the Common. There its motors, propellers and wings were rapidly reassembled. A wooden fence is being erected around the plane, so that visiting crowds may be handled easily.

Admission to the plane will be free and it is understood that the American Airlines is preparing to make special provision for school groups between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. daily.

Dog Licenses Due, Deadline April 1

April 1 is the deadline for having dogs licensed, the Animal Rescue League warned all owners today.

The league's warning was the result of complaints received in past years that sufficient notice had not been given to the public to prevent the wholesale collection of unlicensed dogs by the city.

Radio Monopoly By 'Big-3' Charged By Wigglesworth

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton, Mass., Republican, told a House committee today the country is "confronted by a virtual monopoly in the hands of the three big broadcasting companies of the nation—National, Columbia and Mutual."

He spoke before the Rules Committee in support of Representative William P. Cornery's resolution for an investigation of the radio industry.

Despite the federal radio and communications acts, Mr. Wigglesworth said, "We have failed to eliminate private ownership or its equivalent in radio channels as well an undesirable trafficing in radio licenses.

"Evidence indicates all of the 40 so-called clear channels are owned, operated or affiliated with the big three broadcasting chains. Ninety-six per cent of the broadcasting stations with full time or substantial power are said to be owned or in some way tied in with the three big chains. . . .

"No independent full-time station is licensed to operate at night with a power of more than 1000 watts in contrast to some 200 stations affiliated with the big three, many of which have 50,000 watts, one of which has 500,000 watts."

Mr. Wigglesworth said evidence indicated many instances of the transfer of licensed broadcasting stations for a consideration far in excess of the replacement cost of the station.

The congressman said an investigation should include determination of the industry's earnings, whether rates were reasonable and what contribution, if any, the industry might be fairly asked to make to the federal treasury.

Anti-Vaccination Forces Open Fight For Repeal of Law

The annual fight for repeal of the compulsory vaccination law in Massachusetts was opened today before the Legislative Committee on Public Health by Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the Committee for Medical Freedom—previously known as the Citizens' Committee for Opposing Compulsory Vaccination.

"It is sanitation and not vaccination which brought smallpox under control," Mrs. Henderson declared in answer to the argument that the compulsory vaccination law has reduced its prevalence. "In Australia a country of 7,000,000 persons, only 2½ per cent of the population is vaccinated, and yet Australia has the lowest death rate and the lowest occurrence of smallpox cases.

"What protects the hundreds of thousands of unvaccinated persons in the United States?" she added. It is natural immunity and sanitation."

The Massachusetts Legislature in 1885 had no constitutional right to pass the vaccination law, she contended, since the Bill of Rights "guarantees the security of our person, which cannot be invaded."

Several courts, including the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Mrs. Henderson stated, have ruled that the State has no power to force compulsory vaccination other than by the payment of a $5 penalty, and the United States Supreme Court has also declared against it.

"We claim," she said, "that the legislatures since 1855 had no right to continue the compulsory statute over the protests and petitions of the people."

New petitions signed by several thousands of persons asking repeal were presented to the committee by Mrs. Henderson.

"Authorities in enforcing the law," she declared, "have threatened men with loss of their jobs, parents with the loss of their children, and children with the statement that they would be sent to state homes if they were not vaccinated."

John D. Wright, former member of the Board of Tax Appeals, urged an investigation of the efficacy of vaccination. An unbiased study, he said, would be very apt to show more fatalities as a result of vaccination than of smallpox.

The marked reduction in the number of cases he attributed to sanitation, isolation and quarantine.

In this he was supported by Mrs. Rufus Corlew of Lowell, for 11

(Continued on Page 16, Column 8)

Court Reform Program Goes To Rhode Island Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Gov. Robert E. Quinn's drastic court organization proposal was introduced in the Legislature today, adding another controversial item to a long list that is harassing legislators. His demands follow a rift in the House of Representatives, in which the administration Democrats find support of the Pawtucket Democratic faction withdrawn, thus raising the prospect that any future administration measures will have hard sledding in the lower branch.

Opposition to the Governor's court plan was raised over the week end when Fred B. Perkins, secretary of the Rhode Island Bar Association, assailed the measures. He pointed out that members of the bar are on record as opposed to short tenures for justices and opposed to any change in the present system of Supreme, Superior and District Courts in the State.

Provisions of Measure

The Governor's bill provides that the superior courts shall be abolished. In place of them he would substitute a system of circuit courts which would have approximately the same powers and jurisdiction as the superior tribunals. The measure, however, would unseat automatically all superior court justices and empower the Governor to appoint judges of the circuit court, with the confirmation of the Senate. The Governor's bill also provides for increasing the Supreme Court, placing seven men on this bench instead of five, and making 10-year tenures for Supreme and Circuit Court judges.

Although the Governor's proposals came unexpectedly, he advocated these reforms during his campaign last fall, arguing that the present Superior Court was not adapted to present-day needs. Eleven justices now serve on this court.

Mr. Perkins points out that in January, 1935, members of the Rhode Island Bar Association voted 187 to 16 against any change in the present system of superior courts. He also recalled that in April, 1936, the association members voted 180 to 8 in favor of life tenure for Superior and Supreme Court judges.

Ten Year Tenures

Governor Quinn insists that the high court judges should have a "day of reckoning." He favors 10-year tenures instead of life tenures to give the people an opportunity to pass on the judges' fitness at intervals.

Under present Rhode Island law the Legislature may unseat any member of any court for any reason at any time. Any change in this procedure requires a constitutional amendment.

The dispute that arose in the House last week, reviving an old feud and splitting the Administration and the Pawtucket Democratic factions, threatens to disrupt proceedings in the lower branch of the Legislature for the remainder of the session. Loss of the Pawtucket faction's vote deprives the Administration of a majority and gives the Pawtucket legislators, combining with the Republicans, power to block any Administration bill.

Drive Started To Organize Boston Stores

A. F. of L. Move in City Said to Have Backing of the C. I. O.

Seeks Wage Rise

Forty-Hour Five-Day Week Also Among Demands Union Will Present

N. E. Store Situation

Boston—Organization of department store workers spread to this city today, where a drive was begun by an A. F. of L. union which claimed to have C. I. O. backing.

Providence, R. I.—Managers of five-and-ten-cent stores balked today at an agreement by which department stores and specialty shops granted pay increases to 10,000 workers after a one-day strike and lock-out of a C. I. O. union.

Woonsocket, R. I.—A meeting with department store heads is scheduled for tomorrow night by officers of the Independent Textile Union, not affiliated with either C. I. O. or A. F. of L.

Springfield, Mass.—Organization of department stores and other retail stores by the Retail Clerks' International Association was under way.

A drive to organize several thousand workers of Boston department stores was under way today with the reputed support of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. wings of the labor front.

Although demands had not yet been presented to the store managements, police took notice of the efforts to circularize employees and sent a special detail this morning to the shopping district.

Circulars distributed to workers last night said the stores would be asked for a flat 20 per cent increase in wages and a 40-hour, five-day week.

Mrs. Van Vaerenewyck, organizer of the Retail Store and Clerks' Union, Local 796, an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who is directing the drive, said it had the support of the Committee on Industrial Organization.

At C. I. O. headquarters it was said C. I. O. is not sponsoring the drive. Boston police said, on the other hand, they heard the C. I. O. was interested in the movement.

In the belief there might be disorder, a special squad of two lieutenants, two sergeants and 16 patrolmen was sent into the shopping district shortly before noon. No trouble was reported, however.

Mrs. Vaerenewyck said: "A drive is under way to organize all the Boston department stores. Circulars were distributed to the employees last night. No demands have been submitted yet to the store managements. Today the strategy committee is meeting to decide what action shall be taken next."

The store and clerks union is about two years old. William Hopkinson is its president.

Providence Strike Ends As Stores Boost Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Retail stores reopened to Easter shopping throngs today after a one-day combination strike and lock-out had been settled by a compromise agreement.

Twelve department stores and 5-and-10-cent stores, which had locked out both employees and customers Saturday afternoon and Monday, and more than 60 specialty shops, which were closed yesterday by striking pickets, did a rush business today.

10,000 Return to Work

Over 10,000 employees returned to work today, benefited by wage increases, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, and by other points agreed upon by both owners and workers after 13 hours of negotiations ending shortly after midnight.

Managements of the 5-and-10-cent stores said they did not consider themselves as parties to the agreement. They declared that recent wage increases had been given by them and that in some instances wages in their stores were higher than those called for in the agreement.

Up to Home Offices

J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney, and counsel for the large department stores, disclosed he did not represent the chain stores in the negotiations. "I think," he explained, "they'll have to take up the matter with their home offices."

Joseph Sylvia, state C. I. O. chairman and marshal of the short-lived strike, which made shopping virtually impossible yesterday in downtown Providence, said he would check on the 5-and-10 situation before making any comment. "It will take a day or two," he added.

Prediction that unionization of retail stores would extend rapidly to other cities of New England was made by Mr. Sylvia as reports of such activities came from Woonsocket, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

The settlement, described by Mr. Sylvia as "the best we could do under the circumstances," gave employees more than the original compromise offered by the owners on Saturday.

Terms of Agreement

1. Temporary wage increases of 10 per cent for employees receiving $15 a week or less, 7½ per cent for those receiving from $15 to

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Copley—"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—"New York's Waterfront," "Sweden Travel," "Stranger Than Fiction." "Sugar in Virgin Islands," Georgie Price, "Nice Work," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—"Mystic Mountain," with Dita Parlo, French and German, with English subtitles. 1:20, 4:10, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Evergreen," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10.

Tremont—May Robeson and Paul Lukas in "Age of Indiscretion." 8:50, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:39, 8:35. Also "China Clipper," with Beverly Roberts and Pat O'Brien. 10:07 a. m., 12:51, 4, 6:56, 10:05.

Paramount and Fenway—"A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent, Helen Burgess and George Bancroft. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:07 a. m., 12:13, 3:19, 6:35, 9:44. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 3:35, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 10:37 a. m., 1:43, 4:59, 8:15.

Memorial—"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:35, 10:05. "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 11:30, 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. Also "March of Time." 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:30.

Colonial—Screening of Pearl Buck's book "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Boston—"Woman Wise," featuring Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen. 10:42 a. m., 1:53, 4:58, 7:45, 10:14. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra together with the Cotton Club Revue.

Uptown—"Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

Metropolitan—"Nancy Steele Is Missing!" with Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue of 1937."

Exeter—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also, "Pennies From Heaven," with Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:25, 9:18.

State and Orpheum—Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Modern and Scollay—"Beloved Enemy" starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler, Allen Jenkins, Lee Dixon and Louise Fazenda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:14.

Coolidge Corner—"The Holy Terror," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

University—"Beloved Enemy," with Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," with Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Also "Pursuit of Happiness," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Music

Hotel Puritan—Musical program by the Boynton-Kisiel Trio. 6:30 to 8:30.

Longy School of Music—Faculty concert. Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Mozart Requiem presented by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, assisted by the Choral Class and Norma Jean Erdmann, soprano; Abbie Conley Rice, contralto; Rulon Robison, tenor; and Edward Bleau, baritone. Francis Findlay, conductor. 8:15.

Boston Art Club—Second concert in the series by the Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio. 8:30.

South End WPA Lecture—Mrs. V. P. Stokes on "Problems of Youth." 1093 Tremont Street. 8.

Zonta Club—Panel discussion on "Furthering Universal Peace." Judge Emma Fall Schofield, Representative Mary Livermore Barrows, principal speakers. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street. 6.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot, presented by the Poets Theater of Harvard. 9.

Gardner Auditorium—Valentine Williams on "Spain—Told by an Eyewitness" State House. 7:45.

Women's City Club—Helen Davies McGlade on "Review of the Best Current Books." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Harvard University—Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt on "The Idyllic, Pastoral, Elegiac Aspects of Music and Their Reflex in Musical Landscape Impressionism." Subject: The Idyl and Elegy in Early European Music before 1600. Illustrated. John Knowles Paine Hall, Music Building. 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—"Spanish Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Big Gain Shown In Collections Of Boston Port

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the port has the gain in collections been so pronounced, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, declared today. "A total of $12,874,550 was collected in the Massachusetts Customs District (Boston and 10 subports) during the first two months of this year," Mr. Maynard said. "The figure for the same period last year was $7,686,507, and that was considered good at the time," he added.

"Happy days are here again in more ways than one," Mr. Maynard declared. "Happy for shipping companies because big cargoes are being moved; happy for waterfront workers because of plenty of employment; happy for customs officials because of unprecedented collections that swell the Government revenue; happy for business and industry because recovery of tidal wave proportions has set in; happy for mill hands and workers because dinner pails are again in style and pay envelopes are received regularly.

"If the rate of collections continues at the pace set for the first two months, 1937 will see more than $77,000,000 paid to the Government in import duties at the Massachusetts Customs District alone. For the past nine months, duties collected at the port of Boston amount to more than $32,000,000 or about $9,000,000 more than for the same period a year ago, but the rapid increase in receipts since the turn of the year, offers documentary evidence that the tide of prosperity has set in very definitely."

Wool continues the big item in imports, with 7,308,547 pounds imported at Boston last week and 4,521,991 pounds additional withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, making 11,733,156 pounds handled by customs officials at Boston for the week. Since July 1 (start of the federal fiscal year, 112,332,370 pounds of wool has been imported at Boston, or more than for the entire Massachusetts Customs District for all 12 months of the previous fiscal year. The sub-ports in the customs district imported more than 14,000,000 pounds additional, since July 1, Lawrence taking 13,940,847 pounds; Springfield 312,239 pounds and Worcester 250,243 pounds.

Picture of another big week in commerce of the port of Boston:

	Week ending Mar. 20	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$5,662,011	$3,164,673
Imports for warehouse	2,673,085	564,154
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,123,931	437,473
Duties collected	1,303,287	703,234
Wool imports (pounds)	7,308,547	1,755,367
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Mar. 20	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	112,332,370	71,306,273
Duties Collected	$31,941,710	$22,603,345

What's Going On in the Arts

George Demetrios's Sculptures

In the foyer of Symphony Hall there have been placed on display several sculptures by George Demetrios, known in Boston as sculptor and draughtsman. The pieces are well placed, far enough from the walls so that the spectator may walk around them and study their qualities from every point of vantage.

Mr. Demetrios has succeeded in having most of his sculptures rendered in bronze, thus giving us the advantage of modeling in terms of the material for which it was intended. There are two or three figure pieces and several portraits. The latter prove particularly interesting for the types who have posed as models; some are Finnish, some native New Englanders. Mr. Demetrios when he chooses can be unrelentingly detailed in his modeling, translating feature for feature, trait for trait, so that the model is there in complete resemblance.

But the feeling for the decorative is ever with him, and even when he is being painstakingly naturalistic, he holds to a strict symmetry in posture, or dispenses the features in orderly array, so that a pattern is imposed without depriving the image of its naturalistic aspect. The tendency to dispose the strands of hair in terms of regulated rows of incised lines is a question of taste which some may dispute. For this spectator that practice seemed to interfere somewhat with the full plastic feeling of the head. In a delightful portrayal of a small girl, entitled "Finnish Child," he seemed at his best, because the hair was modeled in a general mass, which harmonized with the shape of the skull and maintained the plastic continuity.

In figures Mr. Demetrios is released from the restraints of personal portraiture and he holds forth energetically, modeling forms so that they are the expressive instrument of powerful feeling or tensed in vigorous action. For sculptors it is a treat to work in fuller, freer range, giving full play to muscle, setting up a pattern of thrusts and counter thrusts, and investing the figure with a gigantic strength. In one Mr. Demetrios relates physical strength, in another he expresses a heightened feeling experienced by a person after listening to a symphonic composition.

Mr. Demetrios's drawings of the figure, done with a few salient strokes, are shown besides. In these he seems desirous of attaining a concise portrayal which records movement and vitality in a few calligraphic strokes.

D. A.

Chamber Music Concert

The third chamber music concert in the series sponsored by the New England Conservatory of Music was given in Brown Hall last night by Messrs. Harrison Keller, violin, Alfred Zighera, cello, and J. M. Sanromá, pianoforte, all of the faculty. The program comprised the Violin Sonata in G major, Op. 30, No. 3, by Beethoven, the Brahms Cello Sonata in F major, Op. 99, and Walter Piston's Trio.

Although the violin sonata chosen for performance is not the most profound (nor the most difficult) of the 10 which Beethoven wrote, it is nevertheless one of the most ingratiating, its movements well contrasted. The performance last night was a model in clarity of intention and delicacy of nuance, especially in the Tempo de Menuetto, which was not oversentimentalized, and in the Allegro, vivace, which was well balanced tonally. Messrs. Keller and Sanromá were vigorously applauded.

Brahms has never been noted for his leniency in writing and the cello sonata in M major contains many a technical pitfall for the performers. It transcends in difficulty any one of the three violin sonatas, yet, in performance Messrs. Zighera and Sanromá may easily have disarmed their listeners, the work was so flexibly given. A presentation which aroused one's admiration.

The Trio by Walter Piston leans heavily upon rhythm and its themes follow the current fashion of angularity in outline. The second movement, an Adagio, contains the most satisfying material and seems to be less self-conscious than either the first movement, an Allegro, or the final one, an Allegro con brio which concludes with a short fugue. Had Mr. Piston injected a bit of piquancy into the first or the last movement, one might have found the piece more exciting. Technically, it presents many difficulties to the performers, and last night was probably heard under as advantageous conditions as the composer might reasonably hope for. The piece was well received, with composer and performers sharing in the applause.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The new Dwight Deere Wiman musical, "Babes in Arms," with a cast of youthful performers, will open Thursday evening at the Shubert.

"Brother Rat" is in its sixth week at the Plymouth, and "Bloodstream" is in its final week at the Copley.

"Murder in the Cathedral," T. S. Eliot's poetic drama of Thomas à Becket, will have its final performance by the Poets Theater of Harvard at the Fogg Museum tomorrow evening.

Otherwise the theater promises to be quiet except for the opera, until April 12, when two productions are scheduled. The D'Oyly Carte troupe comes into the Colonial for four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan, and "The Great Waltz" returns to the Boston Opera House.

Because of the heavy demand in New York, Katharine Cornell's double bill of "The Wingless Victory" and "Candida" will continue until April 24. The opening at the Shubert in Boston has consequently been postponed until April 26.

Annabella

Starred in "Wings of the Morning," at the Keith Memorial

Silver Handicraft Comeback Shown In Boston Exhibit

Workers in silver are rejoicing over the increase in the number of craftsmen, Miss E. Alberta Brenner declared yesterday in a lecture on the "Romance of Silver" at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, adding that in the past five years, due to increased interest in handicrafts, more handmade American silver had been produced than in the 20 previous years.

The occasion was a silver tea given to a group of Boston women by Hodgson, Kennard & Co., who have on display what is said to be the smallest, hand-wrought creamer, made from a dime; a set of Apostle spoons, some rare French pieces and other examples of the silversmith's art, which were shown during the lecture.

Of actual "early American silver" Miss Brenner professed to know nothing and stated that nothing was known about it beyond the fact that these designs were actually used 30,000 years B. C. What is usually understood by that name, however, was one of the topics of her discourse, which she illustrated with modern factory reproductions. The greatest amount of silver used in America today, she said, is purchased by the motion-picture industry, which uses the metal for developing baths. She deplored the loose employment of labels "Old English" and "Sheffield Plate" which prevails in many parts of the country at present, explaining that no Sheffield Plate had been made since 1850, and nothing which was not produced before that time, by the old hand-rolling method, had any right to the name. She had visited stores, she reported, attracted by some reproduction of an old pattern and by the Sheffield Plate label, only to find the letters E. P. N. S. on the bottom, the mark of the modern electroplating system.

'Trip to Europe' Made the Topic Of Extension Course

All the confusing detail connected with a trip to Europe has been arranged into an orderly course of study by the Massachusetts Department of Education Division of University Extension.

The course will be of special interest to those who enjoy travel talks as well as those who are planning a trip to Europe. It consists of eight lectures entitled "Preparation for European Travel." The class will meet on Wednesdays, starting March 31, at 7:45 p. m., and will last until 9:30 p. m. Paul V. Donovan of Boston College Graduate School will instruct the course in Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley square, Boston. Charge for the series of lectures is $4.

The lectures, which will be illustrated with slides, will cover the following subjects:

I Routes and Expenses: Season to go; choice of steamer; carrying money; what to take—wearing apparel; passports; travel in Europe, railroad, airplane.

II Crossing: Seat at table; deck chair; care of luggage; mail; tips; deck sports; entertainment.

III Debarkation: Customs; boat-train; various kinds of tickets; time-tables.

IV. Hotel-Pensions: Rates-location; tips-hotel coupons; sights to see; places of interest, art treasures, and literary shrines in the British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Scandinavia.

V. Shopping: Where and what to buy to advantage.

VI. Foreign Money: Present rates.

VII. Books to read.

VIII. Re-entering America: Customs regulations; residents; non-residents; baggage declarations; penalties.

State certificates will be awarded by the Massachusetts Department of Education to students who complete the assigned work of the course satisfactorily.

Enrollments may be made at the first meeting of the class or previously at the office of the Division of University Extension, Room 217, State House, Boston.

Strike Ends

(Continued from Page 9)

$20 a week and 5 per cent for those receiving from $20 to $30 a week.

2. A review of the entire wage situation to equalize wages in all stores on a permanent basis. This study will begin Friday and continue until completed by the store managers.

3. Recognition of the union, the United Shoe Workers of America, a C.I.O. affiliate, as collective bargaining agency for members only.

4. Reduction of hours for sales forces in larger stores to 42½ hours a week. Hours in the smaller stores to be 48 a week. Maintenance staffs of larger stores to work 48 hours a week and auto mechanics 52 hours.

5. Two weeks' vacation with pay for workers employed more than one year and a week's vacation for those employed for six months; seniority rights; time and one-third for overtime work and time and one-half for Sunday work.

Conference Set Friday

The agreement will not be signed but will be filed with Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor, when completed, it was said. Another conference will be held Friday to iron out minor details.

About 300 members of the union, who met in Touro Hall last night, ratified the agreement early today after it had been explained by Mr. Sylvia. Mr. McGrath said all stores had agreed to the pact and that employees would lose no pay as a result of the lockout and strike.

Satisfaction with the outcome was expressed by Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who had opened the conference at the State House yesterday with a plea for a speedy settlement.

Governor Pleased

"I am highly pleased with the results and the spirit of co-operation shown," he said. "The result naturally will benefit the parties to the trouble, but primarily the public of Rhode Island. The result also is an indication that matters of this kind can best be disposed of by friendly discussion."

The possibility of other department store strikes in New England loomed today, despite the settlement here.

Joseph Schmetz, president of the Independent Textile Union in Woonsocket, R. I., which is not affiliated with the C. I. O., announced that he has called a special meeting with the department stores of that city for tomorrow night. The purpose of the meeting, he said, was to organize all stores in the city to obtain greater gains.

At the same time, Ben Shanberg, WPA worker and organizer for the Retail Clerks International Association at Springfield, Mass., said preparations are being made for a general mass meeting for clerks interested in unionization. He charged one department store with using methods of intimidation to discourage its employees from organizing.

PWA Projects in Bay State To Be Carried to Completion

While a report from Washington this morning forecast the possible end of the Public Works Administration as a force for recovery, all PWA projects now under way are assured of being carried through to completion, State PWA authorities here declared today.

As yet no official word of any change in PWA policies has been received by officials in this State. Should President Roosevelt's new policy on grants be confirmed, however, they said, future PWA activities in Massachusetts might be halted.

The President's new policy, requiring that labor taken from the relief rolls only shall be financed by federal funds, has already been applied to several small projects in other parts of the country, the report stated. In applying it to larger projects, the officials pointed out, a definite problem arises.

Skilled Labor Needed

In the construction of large projects skilled labor is needed. This type of labor is not always available on the relief rolls, and sometimes when it is available it is not acceptable to the contractor. Therefore, it follows, they said, in the absence of such skilled labor the project will not be approved.

The PWA, the authorities stated, will continue to finance labor cost of projects up to 45 per cent of the total cost. All of this labor, however, must come from relief rolls.

It was remembered that two bills pertaining to the PWA are now before Congress. Both stipulate that the agency be continued to June 30, 1939, but differ in the method in which it shall be carried on. The first proposes to use up the persent available fund of approximately $175,000,000 without any new appropriation. The other suggests an additional appropriation of $300,000,000 for pending projects.

40 or 50 Projects Pending

Here in Massachusetts about 40 or 50 projects are pending—approved and the money set aside for them. The Gloucester fish pier, for which $540,000 in federal funds has been set aside in the treasury, is one.

It is this earmarking of federal funds, the officials declared, which guarantees completion of any project. Before construction can begin, the necessary amount must be placed in the United States Treasury to be drawn against as work progresses.

State PWA Director Andrew H. Peterson announced last night that $191,740.76 has been set aside for projects in Massachusetts. These grants are for projects including $137,500 to Lawrence for the construction of a water purification plant; $29,000 to Lawrence for two swimming pools; $12,140 to Rockland as final payment for paving Union Street; $7900 to Pittsfield as final payment for the construction of three bridges, and $5200 to Newton as final payment for the construction of a municipal garage.

Petty Smugglers Kept Off Ships By Visitors' Index

Anti-smuggling activities of federal customs forces at the port of Boston are being extended to include scrutiny of even casual visitors to the steamers engaged in the overseas trade.

Since customs and coast guard officials closed the doors of illegal liquor traffic to rumrunners, Collector Joseph A. Maynard's staff is turning its attention to the smaller but equally important loss of revenue suspected on the docks.

Under the new plan, visitors to ships calling at Boston are being questioned, and it is difficult for any new faces to pass the customs lines. A number of women sales agents are being barred from the boats, on the assumption that business which they have done has been too trivial for the ruling to work any great injustice individually.

Recognized business people, soliciting trade and carrying only samples of their wares, are still able to get aboard the steamers.

While no large seizures of contraband have been made at Boston for several months past, officials have reason to believe that a small but fairly steady trickle of goods has been leaking into the country, over the docks, without paying duties or revenue taxes. Collector Maynard is adopting steps to reduce still further the operations of these "small" smugglers by scrutinizing visitors to ships who are not known to the customs.

Questions required by the customs to be asked of all unrecognized visitors include the name, address, nature of business aboard ship and whom they are calling upon. Complete reports are submitted to Collector Maynard, from which a "reference" list is being built up, compared by officials with a full identification system of a police department.

Collector Maynard makes it clear that the move is not intended to hamper or interefere with any legitimate business or visitors. But those who have abused the privilege granted them in having access to the ships, prompted the strong measures adopted.

With the new list of names on file in the Collector's office, the activities of frequent visitors to ships can be followed without difficulty, and should suspicion arise, the matter of tracing any questionable persons will be simplified, it is explained.

U. S. Aid Asked For N. E. Poultry, Sugar and Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Federal aid for three New England industries was urged in the House of Representatives yesterday, according to Associated Press reports. The industries mentioned were sugar refining, fishing and poultry raising.

Two Boston representatives urged the House agriculture committee to restrict imports of refined sugar in the proposed sugar bill. Representative John P. Higgins estimated every cargo of refined sugar brought to Boston from Cuba meant the loss of a week's pay to the 1500 sugar refinery employees in the Boston area.

Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, told the House the fishing industry needs government aid as badly as agriculture. The chairman suggested an international conference on fisheries is needed, adding that many foreign governments aid their fishing industries substantially.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of North Attleboro, Mass., asserted "although billions of dollars have been expended to bring about better conditions in the agricultural industry . . . nothing has been done in behalf of the poultry raisers." He told the House the "policy of scarcity" had boosted the prices of feed grains, although failing to raise the income of the poultry farmers.

'No' Leads by 75 In N. H. Vote On Convention Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 23—With today the deadline for the Secretary of State to report to the Legislature the result of the recent vote on whether or not a state constitutional convention should be called, the affirmatives trail the negatives by 75 votes. It is revealed that the 12,759 to 12,684 vote fails to include the returns from 105 towns which have not sent in their records. The Legislature had given the towns until today to make their returns.

It is not known at this time whether the Legislature will act on the incomplete figures or wait until the vote from the 105 missing communities is taken into consideration. Unquestionably a decision of the Legislature to accept incomplete figures showing a vote against the proposed convention would be taken as evidence of the Legislature's disapproval.

While some observers concede that the Senate is against a convention, it is difficult to determine the attitude of the House until the question of accepting the incomplete vote figures arises. Unofficial figures for all the communities, including those not already reported officially, gave the affirmative a slight margin.

Some leaders had hoped that the convention could be called to alter the state's constitution so that so-called "progressive" legislation could be enacted within constitutional bounds.

Under the present wording of the state's constitution, for instance, it is impossible to have a graduated income tax; or for the Water Resources Board to carry on its planned program of flood control and water conservation. The cost of the latter would have been met by bonds issued by the board, and interest and principal on these bonds would have been paid by private industries using the additional water power created. Likewise impossible is the carrying out of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's plan to make loans to private industries from relief appropriations on the assumption that such loans would relieve unemployment.

Lobby Radios Held Licenseless

Radios dispensing music in hotel lobbies on Sunday, where no charge is made for listening to them, were given the official approval of Herbert L. McNary, chief of the city licensing division at City Hall, yesterday. Coin operated machines, however, must be licensed.

The necessity of licensing lobby radios was under discussion last Sunday when a police sergeant was sent to various hotels to determine whether licenses were held for various forms of entertainment.

"Music or entertainment for which licenses are required under a ruling which we obtained several years ago," said Mr. McNary, "is that which is played in hotel dining rooms or in cafés where food is eaten. We believe that the price paid for food includes the entertainment. The ruling says where a price is paid or any other consideration given, that licenses must be obtained. I do not consider a radio in a hotel lobby within this class."

Woolen Prices Boosted To Pay Wage Increases

The American Woolen Company, which is holding its annual meeting in Springfield, Mass., today, has advanced the price of all woolen goods 5 cents a yard as a result of wage increases forced by the new C. I. O. textile organization drive, the Associated Press reported today.

At the same time, other woolen mills in New England followed the lead of large textile manufacturers last week giving wage increases to a total of more than 100,000 workers, according to various reports from the Associated Press. The Pullman Standard Car Company at Worcester, Mass., announced a 15 per cent wage rise for its 800 employees.

Oath Veto by Hurley Hinted; Held Step to Labor's Enmity

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Should Gov. Charles F. Hurley veto the bill repealing the teachers oath law, if it reaches his desk, he will advance another step toward a reputation as a second Gaspar G. Bacon, in the eyes of organized labor.

Mr. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor and Republican nominee for Governor in 1934 when James M. Curley was elected, has been characterized by organized labor as its "No. 1 foe," a reputation gained through his opposition to legislative proposals advanced by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. During the 1934 campaign organized labor strongly opposed Mr. Bacon and played a prominent part in his defeat.

Thus far Governor Hurley has established a 100 per cent anti-labor record, having turned against the union groups twice in two opportunities. First, he failed to mention labor's problems in his inaugural message. Second, he announced his opposition to the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Now it is believed in some quarters he will veto the teachers oath repeal bill, should it successfully weather the storm in the Senate tomorrow.

Yet whatever may be said in criticism against the Governor, it must be recalled that he has not yet avoided a controversial issue. When President Roosevelt sent a letter to the Governors of 21 states asking their support for the Child Labor Amendment, Governor Hurley might well have ignored it. Instead, he answered it and thus incurred the enmity of the labor groups supporting the amendment.

Therefore, the Governor probably will face the teachers oath repeal bill squarely, and, rather than allow it to become a law without his signature, will sign the bill or veto it directly.

There is no doubt that the Governor will be under pressure from both sides, if the bill reaches him. Regardless of how he feels on the matter, undoubtedly he would rather have the bill killed in the Legislature so that it would not be placed before him for his decision.

The bill must pass through several stages in the Legislature before the Governor is faced directly with the problem. In the Senate there will be at least two roll-call votes, one on ordering the bill to a third reading and then to engrossment, unless the opponents of repeal score a victory at the third reading stage.

If the repeal proponents win in the Senate, the bill must then be returned to the House for enactment, on which the oath law supporters are certain to wage a strong last ditch struggle. If they win, the battle will end there. If the repealists are victorious, the final action will come in the Senate which also must vote on enactment.

It is expected the repealists will finally be victorious by an extremely small margin, but as one legislator said, "Anything may happen with such pressure being exerted on both sides."

But the fact remains, if Governor Hurley vetoes the legislation, labor will look upon him as another Gaspar G. Bacon. If he continues his anti-labor course during his two years in office, labor probably will accord him the same campaign treatment they extended to Mr. Bacon. And Mr. Bacon underwent a terrific campaign lacing at the hands of labor in 1934.

Edgar M. Mills

Vaccination

(Continued from Page 9)

years assistant administrator of the Middlesex County truant school.

Mrs. Arthur A. Lawson of Arlington, chairman of the Committee for Medical Freedom, also supported this view.

Opposing repeal of the compulsory vaccination law in Massachusetts, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, asserted that there has been no case of smallpox in the Commonwealth for five years, whereas other states without such laws had thousands of cases.

Dr. Frederick F. Russell, professor of preventive medicine at Harvard University, and former brigadier general in the United States Medical Corps, also opposed repeal. Lack of compulsory vaccination in some states has given the United States a bad name in Europe, the professor complained.

Speaking in favor of repeal, State Representative Carl A. Woepel of Methuen declared: "Religious freedom should be given to those citizens, like Christian Scientists, who do not believe in compulsory vaccination."

A standing vote showed that the audience of about 100 was preponderantly in favor of repeal.

The fight for repeal of the compulsory vaccination law in Massachusetts began in 1809. Only eight other states still have such compulsory statutes, according to the committee.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Mar. 24	Plymouth	Mar. 29	Mar 23, 8:00 pm	Mar. 24, 11:00 am
Amer. Trader	Mar. 26	Plymouth	Apr. 4	Mar 25, 8:00 pm	Mar. 26, 12 noon
Paris	Mar. 27	Plymouth	Apr. 3	Mar 26, 8:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm
Hansa	Mar. 27	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 4	Mar 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr 1	Mar 27, 4:00 pm	Mar 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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Labor Relations Bill Proposed In Maine Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 23—In view of the general antipathy which prevails in most Maine industrial centers toward employees' unions or collective bargaining, there is widespread interest in a proposed labor relations act which is scheduled for hearing Thursday, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

The bill, introduced by Representative Lee of Rumford, provides for the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively and creates a labor relations board. C. I. O. representatives in Maine for the purpose of organizing the shoe industry are enthused over most of the provisions of the bill and have indicated that they hope to have representatives at the hearing to advocate a favorable report.

In a statement of findings, the bill alleges that under prevailing economic conditions individual employees do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract.

Claiming that employers, in many instances, organized in corporate forms of ownership associations, have superior power in bargaining with employees, the proposed bill finds that "this growing inequality of bargaining power substantially and adversely affects the general welfare of the state by creating variations and instability in competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries and by depressing the purchasing power of wage earners."

In this way, the bill sets forth, are created sweat shops with attendant dangers to the people, an increase in the disparity between production and consumption and a tendency to aggravate business depressions. It also states that the denial by some employers of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively tends to strikes and other forms of industrial unrest inimical to public safety and welfare. It urges the State adopt a policy of encouraging collective bargaining and the right of workers to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations with employers.

The bill would establish a "Labor Relations Board" of three appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the council. At salaries of $5000 for the chairman and $4500 for the other members, the board would give full time to its duties, which by terms of the proposed act include deciding what unit is most appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining; investigation of any controversy concerning representation of employees, establishment of rules for employee voting on this question if necessary, and prevention of any employer from engaging in unfair labor practices. ...The bill would give the labor board power of appeal to the court for judicial review, should its own findings at a hearing on a given case be questioned. Certain investigatory powers also are delegated to the board, including the right to examine pay-roll lists of any person under investigation. A punitive provision would make it an offense punishable by fine of not more than $5000 and imprisonment for not more than one year to interfere with or resist board members in pursuit of their duties.

Lists "Unfair" Practices

The bill outlines seven definite acts which it terms "unfair labor practices for an employer." They include spying on employees or their agents; dominating or in any way interfering with labor's right to organize; discouraging membership in any labor organization by discrimination or by any term or condition of employment; refusal to bargain collectively with qualified representatives of employees; refusing to discuss grievances; discharging an employee for joining an organization; interfering in any way with or coercing employees exercising rights of the act.

Northern Fisherman Takes Winter Cruise South

New Englander discovers waters off Virginia shore as handy as the Grand Banks, and as productive of big hauls—Busy cold season replaces period of idling

Wide World; Nesmith; Galloway

Icebound Boat in East River, New York

At Work Aboard Ship

Lookout in Rigging

Scene From Deck at Sea

"Going south for the winter," has become as fixed a habit today with the great northeastern fishing fleet as it is popular with leisure groups. Only a decade and a half has seen this profound change in the traditional habits of one of New England's basic industries.

Fishing was formerly a seasonal business. Now numbers of the fishing fleet that once stowed gear and gave crews a long winter layoff annually turn to the waters off the Virginia Capes and Hatteras. Their catches supply the southern retail markets with the popular food fishes of that region.

Several factors have combined to cause this migration southward, thereby helping New England fishermen to make their occupation an all-the-year job. The most important factor is the relative scarcity of haddock—the staple food fish of the northeast, in the offshore waters of New England ranging to about 100 miles out. This necessitates trips of from about 400 to 600 miles out to the "Georges" and the Grand Banks off Nova Scotia to find remunerative hauls.

Taking Care of Market

Since this means a trip taking as many as 15 to 18 days to fill the holds, according to fishing fortunes, the smaller boats can ill afford the expense of crew wages and the large stock of food necessary to stay out that long. The rigors of north Atlantic weather also are quite a deterrent. Some of the fleet that are equipped for flounder-dragging manage to keep going; but in the main and for the most part, the vessels tie up from December to March.

In addition to these fishing crews, there are the specialty lines, such as the mackerel and swordfish fleet. Many of them do not enter into ground fishing out of their seasons, since their additional cargoes depress the local price market for those fishermen regularly engaged in ground fishing. (Ground fishermen bring in haddock, cod, hake, pollock and other fish in the near-by shallow waters.)

Added to the swordfishing fleet difficulties is the problem of Japanese competition. Previously, the swordfishermen had the local markets to themselves. That was before the days of refrigerated ships and trucks. Now, the Japanese can ship frozen swordfish in express refrigerated steamer bottoms across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal and up the Atlantic coast, transfer the fish many miles inland by refrigerated trucks at a price that enables them to compete with American fishermen.

Unfamiliar on the Table

Now as a result of the scarcity and competition, about 45 vessels from Gloucester, Boston and New Bedford, many of them engaged in the mackerel and swordfish trade, are invading southern waters off the Virginia Capes. Upwards of 500 fishermen, formerly turned loose to putter away their time in odd jobs or whittling, rejoice at the year-round possibility of earning money on one of the richest fishing banks in the Atlantic.

So important are the new fishing grounds considered by the United States Government, which is trying to popularize other types of fish than haddock and cod in New England, that the Bureau of Fisheries last year sent Frank E. Firth, marine biological expert at the Boston Fish Pier, to Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Firth worked with the New England fleet in southern waters until June, studying and gathering data of value to the fishing industry. In time, it may be that New England housewives may be considering the virtues of such unfamiliar fish as scup, croakers, weakfish, fluke and sea bass, in addition to their traditional cod, haddock, halibut and mackerel.

Bay Closed to Trawling

According to Mr. Firth, it was back in the winter of 1920 that several New Jersey flounder draggers made their first catches of croakers and other typical summer fish in southern waters. For the next eight years, only small-type trawlers ventured into southern waters, concentrating about 20 miles offshore at Virginia and North Carolina, and bringing their catch to Norfolk. Growth of this trade became so rapid that, in 1926, Virginia closed Chesapeake Bay and other state waters to trawl fishing. North Carolina followed suit in 1930.

Home With Money

Then New England fishermen entered the southern scene. Since southern retailers' offshore sources were cut off by state law, they needed new grounds to replace this lost traffic. For a number of years, many northern fishermen in the mackerel trade had gone to Delaware and New Jersey waters to seine for mackerel, basing at Wildwood and Cape May to discharge their early catches. Many of them made friends with southern dealers, who learned that winter was the slack season for many northern fishermen.

As the mackerel schools moved north, the fleet moved with them. Thus by late fall, when the mackerel disappeared, these fishermen ceased operation. Finally, urged by southern dealers to try their luck on southern waters, several Gloucester, Boston and New Bedford vessels of sturdy oak, manned by iron men and accustomed to the gale-lashed north Atlantic, ventured south and cast their nets in far-offshore waters, where many of the southern fleet had been unable to go.

Miles off the coastline, between Capes May and Henry, these New England fishermen found the waters swarming with the regular fishes of those waters. A ready market awaited them in the South and middle West. As a result, these crews returned to New England with money in their pockets, in contrast to winters when they idled ashore. It was the northern fishermen's "gold strike."

Today a greater number of northern fishermen is eager to find prosperity in southern climes; and two of Boston's largest steam trawlers go regularly to these grounds.

Trips in southern waters vary from three to seven days, in contrast to the longer northern trips. Catches are landed at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Phoebus, Va., and are distributed inland by truck. The fleets have also hauled up many rare species of fish in this region which have added greatly to natural scientists' knowledge of the fauna.

Yellin to Discuss Thought Qualities In Medieval Crafts

One of the outstanding exponents of the medieval craft of iron working, Samuel Yellin of Philadelphia, will be the speaker at the fourth of a series of five Wednesday evening illustrated lectures at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, tomorrow at 9 p. m.

It has been said by art critics that Mr. Yellin's mental attitude toward his work is that of the medieval craftsman, rather than that of the artist of the Renaissance or of modern times.

Much of the interest of his work is due to his extemporization as he works out the details of each wrought iron creation—although he designs the essentials first on paper, both in small scale and full size.

Architects are especially appreciative of Mr. Yellin's creations in wrought iron, for they find that instead of drawing attention to itself his work always harmonizes with its architectural setting and becomes an integral part of its environment.

In his talk Mr. Yellin will explain his attitude toward his craft and will stress his belief that it was the quality and quantity of thought lovingly expended on their work by the medieval craftsmen which gave it so much interest and charm and raised it to such a high plane.

Emperor's Ownership Argued For Bed by Persuasion of 'N'

A magnificent example of French cabinetwork—a bed decorated with a design of Imperial eagles, wreaths and scrolls around the letter "N," and said to have been owned by Napoleon, is one of a collection of art objects, the property of the late Frederick A. Whitney, now on public view at the rooms of Charles F. Hale and Sons at 219 Columbus Avenue, and to be sold at auction on March 30.

Last week this group of paintings, furnishings, textiles, porcelains and carvings of the musician and traveler attracted much attention in art circles when privately displayed at the Whitney Boston home at 506 Commonwealth Avenue. The collection had been housed for many years in the Massimo Palace in Rome.

The present exhibition covers a wide range, from the "N" bed to fragile porcelains and a Swiss music box decorated with tambourines, lutes and arrows, inlaid on the cover, and cupids and roses as motif for the inside, from which tinkles "L'amour est un oiseau," "De la service de l'Autriche" and four mazurkas.

A large section of the exhibition is devoted to gilded Italian Baroque furniture, a rich and ornate type of antique, with the Oriental division offering Chinese rugs, carved teakwood furniture and bits of Cloissoné and Satsuma ware, or Japanese swords, emboideries and vases, and several five-inch dolls, dressed like the warriors and the court ladies that are seen painted on the thirteenth century Heiji Scroll at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Those seeking Napoleonic reminders will find copies of Empire furniture, including several sets of chairs in mahogany, mounted in bronze-gilt ormolu, a strange portrait of the Little Corporal worked in silk by an 1805 admirer and mounted in a tortoise-shell frame bizarre enough to warm the heart of the most "moderne" decorator, and countless hand-tooled "clock-and-candelabra" sets by Thomire and other early nineteenth-century metal workers.

All the splendor and luxury and the extravagant perfection of detail of Venice of the Renaissance is seen in the examples of sixteenth-century Italian inlaid work gathered by Mr. Whitney; and the heavier, gaudier examples of furniture from the great houses, both private and religious, from whose splendor this collection is drawn, show the skilled workmanship associated with the periods.

There are hand-carved gilt candlesticks meant for five-foot tapers, the tiny "medallia" variety or the four-foot sizes edged with shell-shaped scalloping—their glass gone slightly violet from echoing the eyes of many generations. And there are Renaissance paintings inspired by Chines hangings, in the same gilded shell-curved panels.

A Venetian "Bishop's" clock, a high light of the collection, is so named because the cord and tassels of the original owner are carved into its gilt and green loveliness; a large beautifully decorated map has a wealth of fine detail showing Rome of three centuries ago; and shelves are laden with glass made when Venice was the Bride of the Adriatic.

Of unusual interest are inlaid, or marquetry, desks, commodes and tables, sixteenth century Spanish chairs covered with leather; Delft and Sevres and Crown Derby and several pairs of gaudy parrots in Meissen ware, leaning forward with the screaming verve of the days when they were fashioned at the factory of Augustus II, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. Dresden candelabra and Dresden shepherdesses are scattered throughout the showing, plus many types of painted vases.

Block Island Air Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., March 23—Construction of a state-owned airport here, as an auxiliary to the state airport at Hillsgrove on the mainland, is being considered by the Division of Airports. A crew of surveyors has started examining proposed sites as a preliminary step. If the proposal is found warranted, the State Department of Public Works has agreed to acquire the field and develop it as a WPA project.

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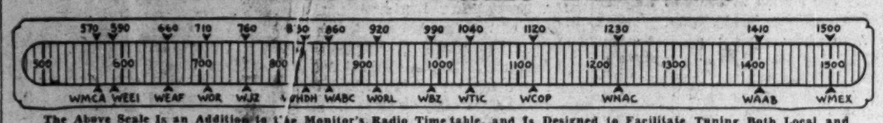
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

390kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Do Re Mi Trio	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Joan and Sylvia"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checker Board: music	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: music	Talk; organist	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"Magic Island"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, 'Finding Yourself'	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": record	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woolicott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Family Party": narrator;	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Beake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives": sketch	features; music; "Salute"	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	"20th Century Serenade"
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Kid"; Westerners group	popular vocal group	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Parkyakakas;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Sidewalk Quiz"
8:45 Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Sheila	"Vox Pop"; Wallace Butter-	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Barrett, monologist	worth; Parks Johnson	Organ and piano recital
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Judy	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45 Garland; Shaw and Lee;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Montreal
10:00 college talent; Benny Good-	WBZA Players; sketch	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 man's Orch.; orchestra	WBZA Players; sketch	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	Network speakers	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Poe's Tales"; dramatization
10:45 Leith Stevens's Orchestra	Network speakers	Carol Weymann, soprano	of Edgar A. Poe story
11:00 E. S. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
11:15 Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Nasty Pudding show	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	String ensemble concert
11:30 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	Art Kassell's Orchestra
11:45 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	dramatizations	Art Kassell's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc). Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Magazine guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). "Do You Want to Write?"; Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National). Chopin presentation from Warsaw, Poland.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Current Questions Before the House."

4:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Curtis Institute of Music program.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB. "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National). "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Symphonic Strings"; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). Ethel Barrymore in "The Lady Fights," sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Paul Whiteman's Birthday Party; soloists; Whiteman Orchestra; NBC Orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual). Harvard University Series: "Competition and Public Regulation," Prof. Edward S. Mason.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Jazz Nocturne"; variety program.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National). "Your Hit Parade"; Abe Lyman's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). "Vic and Sade," sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). "Tales of the Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Rafaelo Armbruster's Orchestra.

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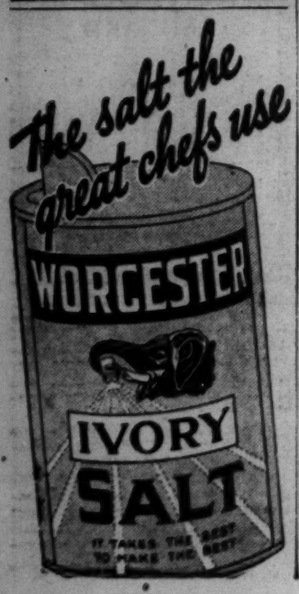

Easter Week

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SHREDDED WHEAT		2	PKGS. 23c
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DROMEDARY DATES	Pitted and Pasteurized	2	7¼ OZ. PKGS. 25c
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Waldorf Tissue		4 ROLLS	17c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Let Critics Dance and Sing

By Margaret Lloyd

A row of jurors' boxes, built singly, like bathhouses at the beach, would be a good place to put the critics at a dance recital. Lock them in and do not let them out again until each has written his little piece on his little portable typewriter before talking with any of the others.

By this arrangement, much contamination could be avoided and press reports of dance events might be improved. For one thing, cut off from all communication and having nothing else to do, the critics would be more likely to watch the dancing, since they could not whisper among themselves.

The sports writer could not wisecrack to his neighbor, the third-string dramatic critic. The drama critic and the music critic would not have to set up a defense mechanism of ironical derision because they found it difficult to fit in the dance with either art.

If there happened to be a dance critic around, he would have a chance to think the thing through by himself. He would not have wafted to him the comments of rival dancers and their satellites. He would not be buttonholed in the corridors at intermissions by some zealous artisan pouring sirup into one ear while an implacable enemy dartled subtle poison into the other.

Or, let the critics dance. Require them to give a supplementary performance of their own. That would show 'em up.

* * *

But what is a dance critic? Is he a trained professional person, a certified accountant of the dance? A retired dancer who has been through the mill of one particular method—a dancer who knows nothing about writing? Or a writer who knows nothing about dancing — cleverly manipulating words into a cloak of concealment for his lack of knowledge? Is he a faintly emerging hypothetical creature or a full-blown villain racketeer?

Let us be kind and take the hypothetical view, pondering what the duties of a dance critic, if he existed, might be. Dancers say he should be a dancer. The public says he should be sufficiently public-spirited to think as it does.

As a middleman between the dancer and the public, manifestly it is more important for him to be able to write than to dance—provided he knows what he is writing about. To do this, he must possess a special divining rod to feel and test the dance with — that tool of mental and muscular response known as the kinesthetic sense.

So equipped, he sets forth into a new land of wonder. In addition to attending concerts and recitals, he talks with dancers, learns their views and problems, watches them at work in their studios, observes as many kinds of dancing as possible, reads everything available on the dance, makes researches into the remote forms of the past and the primitive. He regards the dance as a continual discovery, the dancer as a human being to be understood, and the public as more human beings, who, not having gone deeply into the subject themselves, are eager to share his discoveries.

* * *

He frankly learns as he goes along, developing in knowledge and power with the development of the dance. But if he is ever tempted to believe that he has learned everything, that he has exhausted all the marvels in the land of wonder and can now climb to a pinnacle and make oracular utterances down to the people, he is of no further value. He is stranded, high, dry and juiceless amid the relics of outworn theories.

Granted that the more forms of dancing the critic has experienced in body as well as in mind the better, where, in the busy season—and the dance is becoming a year-round engagement—is he to find time for dancing himself?

It would indeed take several lifetimes for the conscientious dance critic suitably to prepare himself. For he would have to be able to perform not only modern dance, ballet, interpretive and tap, but all variants of these, and folk art dances of all nations, too. That is a bill no single dancer is required to fill. Naturally it would be harder for the writer actively engaged in his own profession than for the dancer who is hoping to excel in only one branch but who has the tuned instrument at his disposal for trying out the others.

Whether the dance critic can dance well or ill, or at all, words remain his medium of expression. If the drama critic could give a performance half as good as Gielgud's, he would not be analyzing "Hamlet" on paper. But the chief reason he is not even trying to give such a performance is that in him the urge to write is greater than the urge to act.

* * *

If the music critic were a conductor a fourth as great as Toscanini, he would be interpreting scores from the podium instead of in the study. In fact, the practicing musician of quality is handicapped as a music critic from the start. The pianist is likely to hear all music pianistically; the singer to take the vocal approach. In the rare cases when he does become a good critic, he is obliged to overcome partisanship and pettiness, for integrity, and to drop the practice of his original profession, for lack of time. The parallels in painting and sculpture, sports and athletics, are obvious.

So the active dancer, writing about his art (if he can write) is pretty sure to take sides with the viewpoint of his particular style or school. And it must sorrowfully be added, to take little digs at other dancers. Workers in the midst of the field cannot have the perspective of the outsider surveying the whole plantation. Dance criticism demands the broader, more detached outlook, a long-and-wide-range lens over the entire dance world. It must embrace all kinds of dancing and have tolerance for, and sympathy with, all kinds of dancers.

Besides, a dancer cannot be a good dancer unless he devotes his undivided being to it. The body must be kept supple and controlled through constant training. The dancer's observation of life flows into his dancing. What he says he says best with movement. He completes for the individuals in the audience a vital expression that they have for many reasons been unable to fulfill in themselves. That is his office. Movement is his medium.

The dancer must also, in most cases, teach for his living, coach when he can, rehearse, tour, stage productions, design and often make his own costumes, look to the lighting, décor and musical accompaniment of his performances. He will pursue what literary, musical and artistic study he may. The current art shows, the new music, the new books and plays, are as important for him to keep in touch with as they are for the writer. Add anatomy and ethnology (for technique) political economy and current history (for social consciousness) and dozens of other subjects to the progressive educational process that every growing, alert artist submits himself to—how is the dancer to find time to write?

And who would be a dance critic anyway? Surely it is much more fun to dance than to write about dancing?

Two Portraits by William Rush, Called the First Native-Born American Sculptor: Left, Portrait of Joseph Wright, American Painter; Right, the Little-Known Portrait of George Washington

An Early American Sculptor

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

William Rush, America's first native-born sculptor, is being honored at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. More than 100 years after his passing, Henri Marceau, assistant director, has culled from the city's old buildings, families and institutions more Rush sculpture than was ever before known to exist.

When Mr. Marceau began his research there were some 30 pieces credited to Rush. Today, there are 80, ranging in interest and variety from a collection of anatomical models still used in the University of Pennsylvania to the imposing full-length (portrait of George Washington, brought to the museum for the occasion from Independence Hall, where it has stood since 1824.

This figure, the most ambitious portrait carved by Rush, is eloquent of fine technique. He lived in the age of wood—the age of wooden ships, wooden buildings, wooden cigar store Indians—and he knew more about wood craftsmanship than many a modern who, fooled by the charm of wood graining, neglects the technique essential to the preservation of so fragile a medium.

* * *

With his son John, Rush carved this remarkable portrait statue in four months. He knew that wood was a perishable medium and wanted all his life to work in stone, but could not find the time, so great was the pressure of work in his shop, where several apprentices were kept busy roughing out figures. Rush always finished his compositions himself.

From childhood the sculptor was fascinated by ships. His father was a ship's carpenter, and as a boy Rush whittled ships from blocks of wood in the garret of his home. At the age of 22 he began his association with the navy, and soon thereafter was carving figureheads, trail and stern board decorations.

So long has the work of this amazing early American been neglected that his figureheads have been lost to posterity. Only one is included in the present showing, and that never saw service. Titled "Virtue," it stood in old Masonic Hall in Philadelphia.

A number of the figures and groups shown have come from Masonic Hall. Three particularly interesting compositions, "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity," reveal Rush as no mean sculptor, a man able to cope with complexities of drapery, problems of form and the composing of figures. Especially charming is "Charity," a group with three children playfully climbing about a reclining female figure.

Standing figures by Rush show close kinship of balance to figurehead motifs, a majority being posed with one leg forward as if in the act of walking.

* * *

As a portrait sculptor Rush was an American Houdon. The current exhibition has discovered many character studies not known before, and presents a formidable Who's Who of the early 1800's.

Among the finest of the portraits is the little-known head of Joseph Wright, early American painter, modeled with a sophistication yet a simplicity of from that would do justice to any sculptor. Equally strong is another little-known portrait of Washington owned by the Museum of American History at Valley Forge.

For spontaneity of character impression, however, no head is more eloquent of the sculptor's ability than the Lafayette, made from memory and sketches dashed off when Rush attended the farewell reception to that Revolutionary patriot in 1824.

Perhaps the two best-known portraits are the "Samuel Morris" and the so-called "pine knot" self-portrait, once thought to have been carved from a pine knot, but now known to have been modeled in the light fire clay that Rush converted into terra cotta, often turning out numbers of replicas in plaster casts for presentation or sale to various institutions and societies.

Rosa Pauly as Elektra

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

An event that turned out to be sensational was the American début of Rosa Pauly at the Philharmonic-Symphony concert on the evening of March 18. This Hungarian soprano, who has been engaged for a time at the Vienna State Opera, was brought over on purpose to sing the role of the heroine in excerpts from the "Elektra" of Richard Strauss. Artur Rodzinski some weeks ago conducted a stage performance of the work for the Cleveland Orchestra in Cleveland, and before he took up the Philharmonic-Symphony baton for the last part of the present season it was known that an arrangement of extracts from "Elektra" for concert use would figure somewhere in his New York programs. When it emerged, the much-played "Don Juan" and the dance from "Salome" preceded it in an all-Strauss evening.

Mme. Pauly is said to enjoy special fame in Europe as an exponent of the Strauss-von Hofmannsthal Elektra, and after what she did at this début one understands why. Those of us who went to Carnegie Hall cherishing a well-grounded prejudice against opera "in concert form" were promptly convinced that for once, at least, prejudice must take a holiday. We even found ourselves reveling in Mme. Pauly's semi-acting of her part! Nor did anybody object to a similar liberty in the case of her fellow-singers, in particular Enid Szantho, the Klytemnestra. This was an occasion apart, governed by its own laws, not to be measured according to ordinary rules.

* *

A voice remarkable for volume, range and expressive power responded to the inexorable demands Mme. Pauly made upon it to convey the variety of emotions that Elektra must utter. She could sing with overwhelming tonal fullness and dramatic force, or with the finest irony and the subtlest coloring. Remarkable too was her diction, and in heroic outbursts she phrased both rhetorically and musically in the grand manner and with irresistible impact. An impressive figure, black of hair and of raiment, Mme. Pauly also achieved striking effects through facial expression and a discreet and telling use of gesture.

Mme. Szantho, a golden blonde, scarlet-clad, was likewise a memorable apparition, if to the eye by no means Elektra's evil mother. But, after all, this was concert! Such action as Mme. Szantho indulged in served its purpose well. Certain of Klytemnestra's lines have been delivered with more pith—by Maria Olszewska, for instance—but in general this contralto—a Hungarian, like Mme. Pauly—sang eloquently and in the lower part of her scale with glowing richness of tone.

Charlotte Boerner (Chrysothemis), Frederick Jagel (Aegisthus), Julius Huehn (Orestes), and Abrasha Robofsky (foster-father and servant) were acceptable in what they had to do. And last, but by no means least, there was the orchestra. That played magnificently—a performance that recalled the days of Toscanini. Mr. Rodzinski in his conducting gave the most convincing proof of his New York sojourn so far of lofty artistic stature.

* * *

Operatic procedure at the Metropolitan was varied by the first "Bohème" of the season on the evening of March 12 and the first "Mignon" the following afternoon. The belated "Bohème" afforded a second role for Franca Somigli, in which she unquestionably made a more favorable impression than she had done as Cio-Cio-San. Indeed, her expression of pathos was altogether successful. Though her treatment of the music showed careful consideration and her enunciation was always clear, the voice itself, unfortunately, remained shrill and unsteady in the upper part of the scale. The outstanding features of the performance were Giovanni Martinelli's excellent singing as Rodolfo and John Brownlee's lively acting as Marcello.

A Somewhat Youthful Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On taking office as president of the National Academy of Design two years ago Jonas Lie, aggressive leader of America's second oldest art organization, declared himself in favor of rehabilitating the academy and extending anew its influence in art affairs. The latter, it was apparent, had become becalmed in the sea of progress, and Mr. Lie inspired his hearers with the hope that he could get something done about bringing new life to the venerable institution. What he had in mind may now be seen in concrete operation in the 112th annual just opened at the Fine Arts Building. The big exhibition is charged with progress, and is probably the most youthful show the academy has initiated in many years.

Not that the show has "gone modern," or opened its doors to the extremists. The change to be noted might be described as the operation in the jury of selection of a more inclusive attitude than before regarding the admission of contemporary works from outside the academy's ranks. The works admitted today suggest the concession that much good art exists other than that conditioned exclusively by academic standards.

It would have been exceptional a few years ago for a painter such as Sidney Laufman, whose conservatism is tinctured by a moderate individuality, to have won the first Altman prize for landscape, as he has now. His painting "The Farm," is only one of a considerable number of untypical academy exhibits contributing strength and interest to the exhibition, partly because it has genuine merit as a painting, but also because its presence in the show is altogether unexpected.

The general academy pattern, however, has not been altered materially in the process this year of admitting new and inspiriting talent. It is still a large exhibition with its 191 oil paintings, its 81 sculptures and nearly 200 prints. It is still an exhibition a seriously interested person can take satisfaction from, just as it is one in which his senses are by no means immune from the dulling influence of banality and ornate artificialty.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery, where custom dictates the concentration of many large and striking pictures, there is a gracious tribute paid the late academician, Edwin H. Blashfield, a pioneer mural painter and decorator and a former president of the academy. One of his pictures, "In the House of the Carpenter," hangs in the place of honor, and on a pedestal in front of it stands a bronze portrait head by Hermon A. MacNeil that faithfully holds his image. There are also prominent exhibits by Eugene Higgins, Mr. Lie, Sidney E. Dickenson and Edward W. Redfield, whose "The Maine Garden," different from many of his landscapes, is a dazzling, intimate thing.

The portrait and figure paintings this time are among the notably strong features of the show. Some of these, such as Leopold Seyffert's elegant portrait of a young woman and Ellen Emmet Rand's "Maisie," are distinguished in the conventional style to which also belongs the gifted Charles Stafford Duncan's subdued but exquisitely painted "Girl in Black," the winner this year of the first Altman prize for figure painting. In the more conservative manner also are figures such as Wayman Adams's robustious portrait of Morris Gest and Kenneth Forbes's "The Catch," a portrait recalling the familiar subtleties of drawing and color in the work of the late Charles Hawthorne.

The sculpture need not detain the visitor long, though there are some good portrait heads to be seen and at least one striking interpretative piece, "The Whip," by George F. Holscuh.

J. C. B.

International Print Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Great Britain, the United States and Canada sent all but a handful of the prints in all graphic mediums which comprise the eighteenth annual International Print Makers Exhibition. Under the auspices of the California Print Makers Society they are shown at the Los Angeles Museum throughout March.

The show invites generalization about the temperaments of British and American print makers. With few exceptions the British prove to be fine craftsmen and traditionalists who, using familiar methods, create a sober sort of beauty which commands respect. There are few reckless or empty sketchers among them, and few experimenters. Stanley Anderson's figure engravings, precise in form and meaning; the beautiful mezzotint portrait of an old street musician by William P. Robins, the charmingly Hadenesque etchings of landscape by Raymond Cowern—these all employ familiar methods yet command our respect.

In the American section, however, such print makers as John Taylor Arms, Gordon Grant, Walter Tittle and others strike this reviewer as just repeating styles which, through constant use, have grown sterile; while comparative newcomers to print making such as Regina A. Ferrelly, in her lithograph of slum women, "Gossips"; Henry E. Winzenried, who made the lovely blossom lithograph, "Along the Orchard," or others like Mildred Coughlin, who explores a new field of experience in her satirical prints of Hollywood life, and Paul Cadmus, who draws, in impecable etched line, the human quirks of sailors and business men—Americans like these win us by their intense interest in life. This interest is often expressed in vivid but rough technique. But it is vivid, born, one is convinced, out of a real reaction to life.

* * *

My generalization is that British print makers are moved by the gentle continuity of man and environment; Americans are moved by the immediacy of things. Only a rare American—Thomas Nason is one—can take the contemplative view. When he does he gives us, as in his delicate engraving, "Spring Landscape," poetry with substance. The English tend to etch good, solid prose. Americans at present do best with rough but moving drama, finding their technique as they go along. Or else they give us merely a weak imitation of what was once good print making rhetoric.

Twenty-two Californian and 19 Eastern women exhibit miniature paintings throughout March in the California Society of Miniature Painters' twenty-fifth anniversary national exhibition at the Los Angeles Museum.

Some of the loveliest miniatures of the last 20 years are in this exhibit, for it includes a retrospective showing by members of the American, Brooklyn and Chicago societies.

* * *

Mr. Harry Muir Kurtzworth, art direptor of the Los Angeles Art Association, has arranged a delightful and instructive March exhibition at the Public Library of "Paintings by California Color-Impressionists." He plans to follow this with showings of tone-impressionists and mass-impressionists. His point is well taken that impressionism, in all its phases, represents a great modern contribution to vision, showing, as it does, the active life of light as, through the absorptive or reflective capacities of various substances, it gives them not only their local color, but also their momentary tints and optically induced complementary colors.

A. M.

Atonality—A Misleading Term

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

"Atonality—something I dislike!" This would probably be the average listener's definition of the word. "What I do not understand," would perhaps be more frank. But neither is this entirely accurate. I should, therefore, like to suggest that as the word "atonal" is merely a label which conveys little or no meaning, it should be peremptorily abolished. Let us hear what Schönberg, in his "Harmonielehre," has to say:

"I must reject it, for I am a musician and have nothing to do with 'atonality.' 'Atonal' could only signify that which does not in any way correspond with the essential character of a key." And later, again: "A relation of tones can be called 'atonal' with as little or as much right as a relation of colors can be described as 'spectral' or 'complementary.'"

If the word is an unhappy formulation, the ideas connected with it are also confused. A great many things are thrown into the same pot which have but one function in common, namely, a tonal function, or in other words—music. Not only Schönberg and Alban Berg, but also Stravinsky, Hindemith and other composers who make use of the key-element are, even in musical periodicals, often dubbed atonal in a derogatory sense. Had the word been in current use during Wagner's time, he certainly would not have escaped the reproach. And not entirely without justification, for it was precisely through his harmonies that tonality lost something of its rigidity.

This was also probably the source of the difficulties encountered by the listeners of his period. Owing to their past musical experiences their ears have become familiar with a very different tonal conception. They were accustomed to hearing music which either remained in, or only slightly deviated from, one key. It is small wonder that the Wagnerian tones, which hovered between the keys, were at first incomprehensible to them. When, for instance, in the "Tristan" Prelude the common chord is not heard at all, we recognize today that the key of A minor is very skillfully encircled. Perhaps one day it will be possible to establish the tonalities in "Pierrot Lunaire." The listeners of those earlier days may have received the same impression as listeners to atonal music today.

Also in Wagner's time people sought refuge in a catch-phrase and spoke ironically of his "Music of the Future," doubtless experiencing the same relief as that afforded today by the word "atonal." "For wherever there is a lack of comprehension, there an opportune word is introduced."

* * *

Wagner's use of scenic effects certainly made things easier for his audiences. People did not feel so much at a loss where they were able to perceive through their eyes that which the sounds aimed to express. With his attention divided between the stage and the orchestra the listener could assimilate the new music in, so to speak, small doses and so get accustomed to it while allowing its beauties to fall on ears which gradually became more receptive.

Here, however, we come to the crux of the matter. Music appears to be atonal so long as its tonality is not recognized. It need not be in any one of the 12 keys. But the relation of the tones to one another, and their meaning, should be understood. This, however—and it must be reiterated—is possible only when people are given the opportunity of hearing such music often. A sporadic performance of, let us say, Schönberg's "Orchestral Variations" is more likely to result in disorientation and confirm the impression of "atonality." A conductor needs to have sufficient courage, authority and intelligence to include the work in his programs repeatedly and at short intervals. This would go far toward solving the question of "atonality."

* * *

Such a procedure would be of still greater importance in matters of music itself. It is often said that Schönberg's "Variations," like his later works, look interesting and wonderful on paper, but that the ear is incapable of actualy hearing these skillfully woven intricacies. Well, in that case, it must learn to hear. That it is capable of hearing has often been proved in the course of musical history. Nor need one concern oneself with the alleged limitations of the ear, which is only a medium, an ideal microphone that faithfully receives and transmits the music to that inner ear which, from a musical point of view, is all that concerns us. There is, therefore, also another process entailed. But where the boundaries of perception lie has not so far been defined. In any case the act of listening to a Beethoven symphony presupposes such a complicated achievement that the slightly greater demands made by Schönberg cannot be of a very formidable nature.

The music which is today still called atonal does not differ in its essentials from the music of earlier times. The only important difference is that another kind of tonal relation has been substituted for the familiar keys, as, for instance, in Schönberg's 12-tone compositions. Here, as there, however, the musical idea is postulated, and the melody is the main event. Now, as then, a piece of music is built up according to formal methods. Dissonances already existed, and besides, great leaps of intervals, unsymmetrical construction of melodies and even many-voiced polyphony. Neither is it a novelty of today that more bad than good music is written, though the past generations have one advantage today—we are not compelled to hear their bad music. Nevertheless, of one thing we may rest assured, that even in the case of atonal music only the good will survive.

Ann Harding in 'Candida'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Candida" is more than a mere intellectual drama. If we think of "Getting Married" or "Misalliance" or "Overruled," we recall the arguments put forward, but not the people who utter them. Brilliant, effervescent, amusing these arguments are, but they would do just as well in an essay, or in a political speech. In fact, when Mr. Shaw himself uses them in his prefaces they take on an added luster. They owe nothing to the character of the person who speaks them or to the situation in which they are uttered.

"Candida" has not the superficial brilliance of some of Mr. Shaw's other productions. Its dialogue does not flash and glitter, and it advances no original ideas. Its thesis, that the success of many men is based on the devoted work of their wives and mothers, is not novel. Indeed, the burden of the play might even be considered somewhat old-fashioned, as tending to support the contention that woman's true place is in the home. Judged by the criteria that Mr. Shaw has himself set up, "Candida" is not a remarkably good play. But it is about real people in a real situation and it moves toward a real climax.

In its present revival at the Globe, it is, on the whole, beautifully played. The portrait of Prossy by Miss Athene Seyler is a little overdrawn but tremendously amusing. Mr. Nicholas Hannen as Morell has some fine moments, but is somewhat hampered in the magnificent last act by an audience which, having been taught for years to accept Mr. Shaw as a humorist, cannot believe its ears when it finds him serious. There is a springy, acrobatic performance of Marchbanks by Mr. Stephen Haggard which is exceedingly moving. His utterance of his bid for Candida's love—"My weakness, my desolation, my heart's need"—spoken slowly as he stares straight in front of him with unseeing eyes, is an experience not to be forgotten.

Candida herself is taken by the film actress, Miss Ann Harding. At first she seems to make little of the part, and her characteristically American slowness of speech causes the English players to appear to be talking even faster than usual. But the genius of the last act catches her up, and from the moment she says, "I give myself to the weaker of the two," there is no fault to be found with her performance. Her final speech, so tenderly showing how her husband's strength is grounded upon the ministrations of others, is touchingly delivered, and fitly concludes the play.

Circus vs. Theater

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Occasionally there is less art to be discovered in the theater than at a circus. Last week passed with only one new play arriving in New York. But to the old Hippodrome, home, since it first opened, of the huge, came the Cole Brothers Circus, with Clyde Beatty, the lion tamer, as its chief attraction. Though it is not by any means the most stupendous of circuses, seeming rather intimate in the Hippodrome in spite of its 40 elephants, 24 horses galloping together in one little ring and the 40 lions and tigers Mr. Beatty chums with in the large iron cage, it makes the new play, "Cross-Town," seem by comparison infinitesimal.

Whereas everything done at the circus is done with good taste and the utmost friendliness, "Cross-Town" is coarse. Often at the Hippodrome there is a mute grace that is very precious. The new play has none whatever. The trapeze performers, the sure-footed young men who slide across the tightwire and, riding bicycles, provide support for a pretty girl sitting on the back of a man on a chair, are artists, if long years of practice spent in developing innate skill can make a man an artist. "Cross-Town" seems primitive beside them.

"Cross-Town" tells with insistent vulgarity the story of a Tenth Avenue tough who believes he can make a racket of literature. He steals stories out of old magazines, rewrites them in his own slang and sells them to a magazine for $300 apiece. He becomes a prominent literary figure, remains so until at an incredible party given in his honor an old literary gentleman discovers that the stories are some he wrote himself 20 years before.

Thereafter the young man's wife, landlady of a boarding house, gives him certain hints about how to write and he turns out authentic and original masterpieces in his own rough words. They sell for $600 apiece. By this time the publisher's wife has bribed him to spend a week end aboard a yacht. He has a hard time getting out of it.

The trick dogs at the Hippodrome reveal a greater art than this. And the clowns are much funnier.

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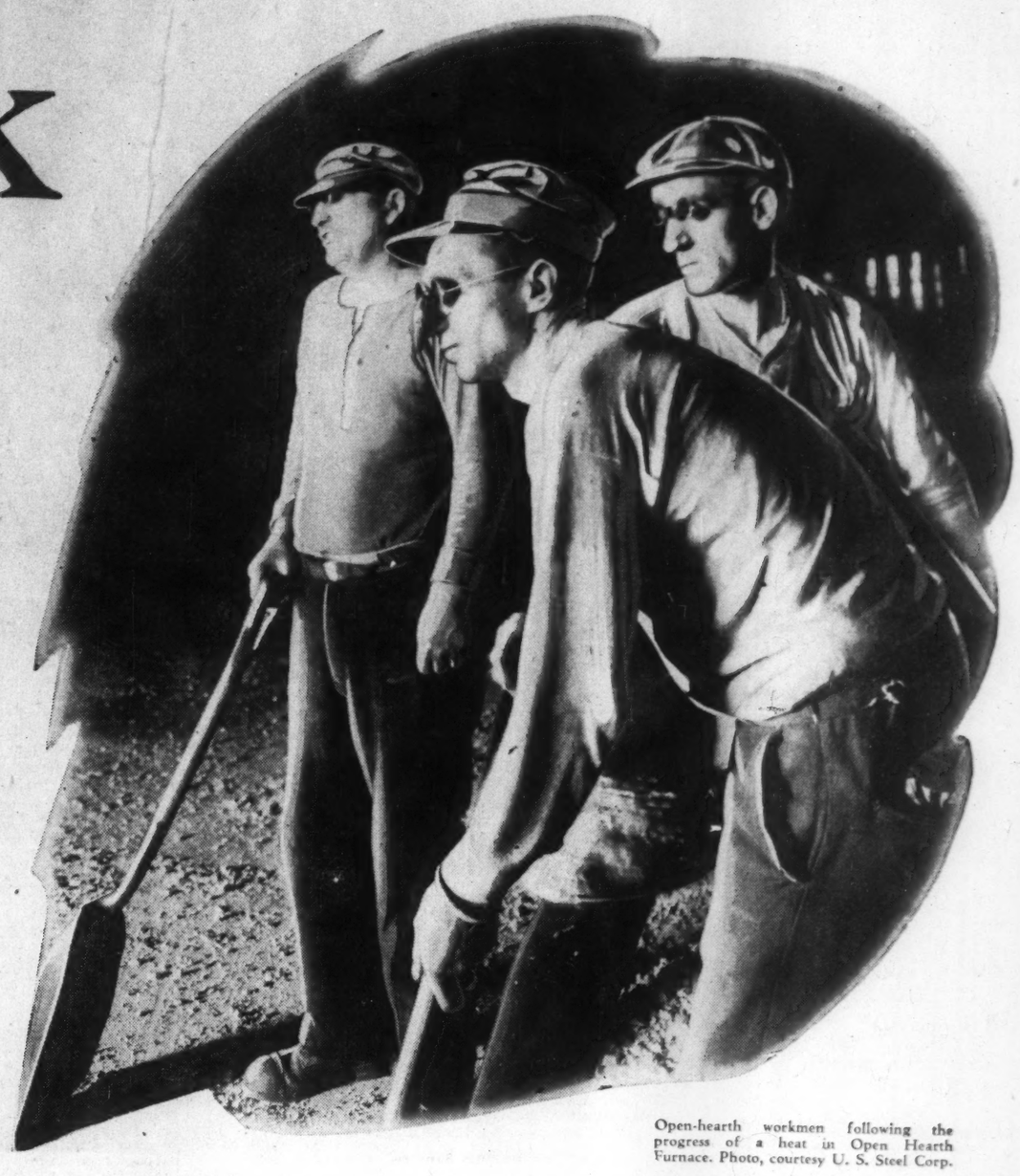
Steel's Pay Rise and 40-hr. Week

THIS WAS NEWS MARCH 2. BUT ON FEB. 20 AND AGAIN FEB. 25 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL GAVE THESE FACTS:



Open-hearth workmen following the progress of a heat in Open Hearth Furnace. Photo, courtesy U. S. Steel Corp.

Steel Price, Pay Advances Likely In Next 10 Days

Raw Material Costs Offsetting Strong Demand Benefits—Coal Increase Seen

Wages Now at Industry's Peak

A general advance in steel prices, probably accompanied by another increase in wages of steel workers, is likely to be announced in the next week or 10 days.

While demand for steel is strong and operations are at a high rate, rising quotations for raw materials entering into the melt are said to be offsetting these benefits. Pig iron, scrap steel and coke, three of the most important raw materials, all have been increasing recently. Scrap is up about $2.50 a ton in the past three months, heavy melting Pittsburgh now being quoted at $19.75 against $17.25 the middle of November. In the same period, basic iron has advanced from $19 to $20.50 a ton.

Higher coal wages, with rising prices for coal, are regarded as more or less assured. This will affect the cost of coal whether purchased or produced in captive mines, with a consequent addition to the cost of coke.

Wages of steel workers were advanced last November and are now at the highest levels in the history of the industry, 54 cents an hour for common labor with an average of 73 to 74 cents an hour for all workers.

Some consideration is understood to have been given to the alternative of reducing the working week to 40 hours. This would at the same time meet the demands of some labor interes[ts] Walsh-Healey [Act] holding up pur[chases] vy building.

The industry, however, already is experiencing difficulty in hiring skilled workers to turn out its products and it is feared that a reduction in the working week would greatly accentuate this situation and slow up production at a time of steadily rising demand. For

Wall Street Journal
Feb. 20

Steel Industry May Adopt 40-Hour Week

Squeezed by Insistent Labor Demands and Provisions of Walsh-Healey Act

Some Price Advances Made

Squeezed between the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act and increasingly insistent demands of labor for shorter hours and higher wages, it now appears a reasonable possibility that the steel industry will adopt the 40-hour week in the near future.

One important company, Crucible Steel, has announced the adoption of the shorter working week at its plant at Harrison, N. J. However, since this plant is largely devoted to manufacture of war material, implications of this action are not as decided as they otherwise would

Meanwhile, what may be a forerunner of the [long]-expected general advance in steel prices—[cer]tain to accompany any shortening of the [wee]k week, with its automatic increase in wages [ap]peared yesterday with mark-ups of from $3 [to] $5 a ton in certain steel products, principally

Iron Prices

the same time, a general advance in [pig] iron prices of $1 a ton was announced. [In] the markets, the raise is effective imme[diately]; i[n] [so]me [in]stances occur[red] [be]fore [the] [ef]fective [date] to the [pr]esent wage rate is 54 cents an hour for [com]mon labor with an average of about 74 cents [an] hour for workers. Steel employes are now de[rived] a minimum of $5 a day, or 62½ cents [an] hour for an eight hour day, an increase of [25] cents [over] the lowest [rate] for common labor. Last

Wall Street Journal
Feb. 25

THESE articles in The Wall Street Journal were of immediate and first importance to executives in every industry that buys and uses steel—to merchants who sell to steel workers—to bankers, investors and, of course, steel executives themselves.

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Playoff Series Opens in Montreal Tonight—McGowan Away to Slow Start With Bees

Maroons and Bruins Play First Game on Forum Ice

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Six National Hockey League teams engage in their annual process of elimination toward titles and whatnot tonight. At Detroit the Red Wings and Canadiens, first place winners of the American and Canadian groups, respectively, open a three-out-of-five series for the league championship. At Toronto, Rangers and Maple Leafs begin a two-out-of-three series for third-place teams, but of interest to local fans will be the Forum game at Montreal with Bruins and Maroons, second-place clubs, battling.

Of the three games scheduled tonight the one at Montreal is likely to be the most realistic re-enactment of old-time knock-down and drag-out hockey. Both clubs are endowed with heavy-checking players and neither is particularly noted for speed and style. Consensus around the circuit has time and again pointed to either Maroons or Bruins as the team to beat for the Stanley Cup.

If these two engage in a series anything like that of 1930, the last time they met in the playoffs, the body-checking toll may be so heavy as to affect the play of whichever team survives to enter the next series. The winner will be due to face the better team in the Toronto-Ranger affair on the road toward meeting either Detroit or Canadiens in the Stanley Cup final.

Star Players Out

Both the Bruins and Maroons enter the series without certain star players. Boston faces its first playoff game in history without the great Eddie Shore. On top of that deficit Sylvio Mantha and Bun Cook are sidelined. Maroons skate out on home ice and before admiring fans without their popular and veteran right winger, Jimmy Ward. Maroons are weak at center ice and in goal, whereas the Bruins are woefully weak defensively in front of Tiny Thompson.

On paper the Bruins would be rated pre-series favorites, having beaten Tommy Gorman's team five out of the six times the two have met this season. All that, of course, hardly rates consideration when engaging in the playoffs, for the style of hockey differs. Tonight the two teams abandon all semblance of wide-open hockey and revert to strict defensive play awaiting the "breaks."

Maroons have been going exceedingly well during the late stage of the regular campaign and have not been beaten in seven straight, having a record of 12 victories and two ties in their last 17 games, just about the best record stretch of any team in the circuit. Bruins have lost five games in the past 17 and are not so far behind the Montreal club in reputation.

Ross Has Problem

Manager Art Ross has a problem in regard to juggling his players to make up for the loss of Mantha. Hooley Smith undoubtedly will take a turn on defense with Flash Hollett, but the combination is not too good. Smith, essentially, is a great forward and only a defense man by necessity. The only other alternative Ross has is to move Dit Clapper back to defense and Smith to the forward line. Clapper is heading toward defense play, but the move is drastic in a crisis such as the team faces tonight.

After tonight's game the two teams come to Boston where the second game will be played Thursday night. If games are divided the third will be played here Sunday. All games in all series are to be played to a finish, total goals no longer counting. If, after 20 minutes of overtime, two teams are still tied, the league has adopted a new rule in which the ice surface is to be cleaned and sprayed, expecting that a new and smooth surface will enable the players to handle the puck better and score. After regulation time the game automatically ends with the scoring of a goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Detroit Red Wing stock took a leap upward when it was learned that the leg difficulty of Bucko McDonald, defenseman, had cleared up. Weeping and wailing from Detroit circles a while back said the bruising defender would be lost for the series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Only three members of today's Bruin team were members of the club when it played the Maroons in the 1930 playoffs. Cooney Weiland, Dit Clapper and Tiny Thompson were important cogs in that machine and probably will play an equal part in the success or non-success of this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

That 1930 series was memorable. The bumping and bodychecking was terrific, so terrific, in fact, that the winner, Boston, failed to recuperate for the next series and went out in the Stanley Cup final to the Canadiens in two straight games, 3-0 and 4-3. The Bruins won three out of four from the Maroons, 2-1, 4-2, 5-1 and 0-1.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Maroons have four players left who took part in that playoff—Jimmy Ward, Northcott, Robinson and Trottier.

Oxford Hoping To Upset Rival In Boat Race

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—All London that can get away from its job will line the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake again tomorrow and watch Oxford's crew take another stab at beating Cambridge.

Not in the last 13 years and only once since 1914 have the Dark Blues been successful, but they never tire of trying. They figure they are bound to beat Cambridge again sometime by the law of averages.

The spectators—a half million or so of them—are equally undiscouraged by Oxford's consistent failure to make a race of it. They have just as much fun, no matter who wins.

The opinion today was that Cambridge would make it 14 in a row, despite the fact that the Oxford crew averages about seven pounds per man heavier. Cambridge, besides being a little better coached, has an experienced racing coxswain in Thomas Hunter, who learned at Harvard.

Trial rows indicate the two eights are ready for one of the best races the historic meeting ever has produced.

Oxford, with five veterans in a heavy boat, has broken two records on the Thames and equaled a third. In its only trip over the four-mile 300-yard course, the Dark Blue did 22:36, well over the record of 18:03 set by Cambridge in 1934.

Cambridge has not gone over the course, but the crew, stroked by R. J. L. Perfitt, has been consistently fast in three-mile spins, although the stroke never has risen much above 35 to the minute.

N. E. College Notes

Boston University athletes had a busy day yesterday with both the football and baseball squads holding out-of-door workouts. Coach Pat Hanley took his grid men over to the Bay State Road field in the morning and put them through a stiff session. Baseball and track candidates who are also football men, reported to Hanley for their first workout of the season. Among these were Solly Nechtem, brilliant sophomore star; Johnny Walker, varsity football center and also leading candidate for the catcher's position, and Al Hogerson, veteran end and reserve catcher on last year's nine.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the afternoon Coach Mel Collard took his baseball squad, which has been working indoors for the past several weeks, to Nickerson Field for the first out-of-door work of the season. The Terrier freshman squad, numbering 35 aspirants, reported at Nickerson Field to Coach Lou Rosnotsky.

♪ ♪ ♪

Balked from having his first practice by poor field conditions yesterday, Coach Al McCoy will get his Northeastern ball tossers into uniform tomorrow afternoon. The Huskies open their lengthy schedule on April 10 with American International, so McCoy will have only three weeks for preparation. With several positions demanding his attention, he will need all available time for practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

At present the only positions that are certain are pitcher and first base. For hurlers McCoy has Co-Capt. Gus Rook, iron man of last year, and Joe Callahan, lanky star of the freshmen, while his first sacker is the towering Frank Meehan, who shares the captaincy with Rook. Every other position is wide open, with the few veterans facing real fights to keep their job.

♪ ♪ ♪

A squad of 45 Boston College baseball candidates turned out yesterday for their opening practice of the season. Coach Frank McCrehan put the boys through a light drill with emphasis on infield practice. Capt. Charlie Fallon, varsity catcher for the past two years, heads a group of 14 veterans. Among them were Paul Sharkey and Pete O'Flaherty, infielders; Harry Lane, Bob Cash, John Kelley, Charlie O'Hara, Bud Davis and Walter Lepeisha, pitchers, and Atilio Ferdenzi, Frank Goode and Johnny Mannix, outfielders.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to statistics released yesterday by the Harvard Athletic Association, swimming, with 238 participants, is the most popular sport for the Crimson yearlings. Squash racquets took second place with 213 followers; rowing ranked third with 91.

College Baseball Results

Drexel 11, Bridgewater 5.
Ohio State 5, Wash. & Lee 2.
Springfield 5, Elon 2.

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LE SABLE VERT
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(Close to Christian Science church)

NORWICH

The Scotch Luncheon and Tea Rooms
Home-made Cake Shop and Milk Bar
18, WHITE LION STREET

Displaces Tiny Thompson

Normie Smith, Detroit Netminder

Although He Had 102 Goals Scored Against Him in 48 Games This Season, Smith Won the Georges Vezina Memorial Trophy for 1936-37, Tiny Thompson of the Bruins Won Last Year

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

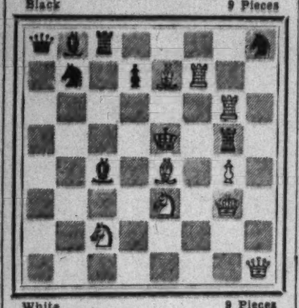
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 23, 1937

Problem No. 1915

By Dr. P. G. Keeney

Black 9 Pieces



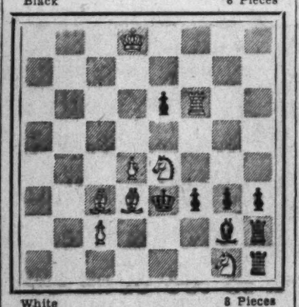
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Chess Review, July, 1935)

Problem No. 1916

By Dr. P. G. Keeney

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Cincinnati Enquirer, November, 1933. These two examples of the work of one of the country's finest composers are presented in honor of Dr. Keeney's sixtieth birthday, which falls on March 25. Dr. Keeney has edited the Sunday chess column of the Cincinnati Enquirer for many years, and has never failed to encourage young problem composers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1913. P-Kt6

No. 1914.

1. B-K2		threatens
2. Q-Q5ch		
1. ———	P-B7	
2. Q-B5ch		
1. ———	R-K5	
2. QxRch		
1. ———	R-Qch	
2. KxR		
1. ———	P-QB3	
2. Q-Q3ch		

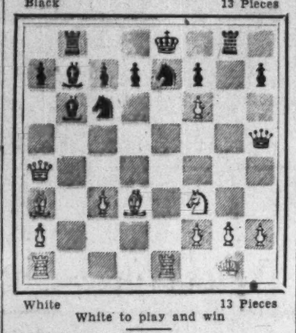
End-Game No. 348. White wins: 1 RxKtch, K-B; 2 R-B7ch, K-Kt; 3 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 4 RxPch, K-Kt; 5 R-Kt7ch, K-B; 6 Kt-R7ch, KxR; 7 QxQch, and wins. If 1 . . . KxR; 2 R-Kch, K-Q3; 3 Q-Kt4ch, etc., wins in a few moves. In the main variation, if 5 . . . K-R; 6 Q-R4ch, KxR; 7 Q-R7ch, and mates shortly.

End-Game

Many readers will recognize this position as the beginning of the end of one of the "immortal" games. It was played in Berlin in 1863 by Andersson and Dufresne, who busied themselves with strong attacking gestures. The former, however, was able to mate with a magnificent combination.

End-Game No. 349

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Immediately following the Margate tournament, Ostend, Belgium, will be the scene of a minor international tournament. Tartakower, Keres, a young Estonian master competing also at Margate; Koltanowski, Grob, Landau, Reynolds, Dunkelblum, Dyner, and Fine, and Dr. Vidmar or Lundin are probable entries.

Fine will remain in Europe some time, and will be available to play on the United States team in the international team tournament at Stockholm.

Santasiere and Marshall lead the Marshall Chess Club annual championship, and the Marshall Chess Club team is also leading the Metropolitan team championship.

At the conclusion of the Stockholm, which he won, Fine played an eight-game match with G. Stahlberg, one of the strongest Swedish players. This Fine won, with a score of 5-3. The game below, the third, shows Fine converting an isolated QP into tangible material advantage with faultless technique.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Stahlberg Black	Fine White	Stahlberg Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 RxQ	QRxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 QxP(B3)	R-B8
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	30 RxR	RxRch
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	31 K-R2	R-B3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 Q-B4	P-R3
6 P-K3	Castles	33 Q-Kt8ch	B-B
7 Q-B2	P-B4	34 P-QKt4	K-R2
8 PxQP(a)	BPxP	35 P-QR4	P-B4
9 KtxP	KtxP	36 Q-K5	R-B3
10 BxB	QxB(a)	37 Q-B7	R-B3
11 KtxKt	PxKt	38 Q-K7	R-KKt3
12 B-Q3	Q-Kt5ch	39 P-B3	R-QB3
13 Q-Q2	Kt-K4	40 P-Kt5	PxP
14 B-K2	Q-Kt3	41 PxP	R-B5
15 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	42 P-R4	R-B7
16 R-Q	B-K3	43 P-R5	R-B5
17 Castles	QR-B	44 Q-KB7	R-B4
18 Q-Kt2	KtxKt	45 K-Kt3	R-B7
19 RxKt	R-B4	46 Q-Kt6ch	K-R
20 KR-Q	KR-B	47 Q-K8ch	K-R2
21 QR-Q2	P-KR3	48 K-B4	R-B8
22 B-B3	Q-B3	49 Q-Kt6ch	K-R
23 P-KR3	R-B2	50 K-K5	B-Q2
24 Q-K5	P-B3	51 Q-Kt6	B-B
25 Q-B4	R-B	52 K-Q6	K-Kt
26 P-K4	PxP	53 Q-K3	Resigns
27 R-Q6	PxB		

(a) This leaves Black with an isolated QP, about which White eventually builds up winning complications.

This is a consultation game played at Moscow early in January. Lilienthal is well known in international competition, having emerged as a master in Hungary, although he is now reported to live in Russia.

Queen's Indian Defense

Lilienthal and Panoff White	Blumenfeld and Kotoff Black	Lilienthal and Panoff White	Blumenfeld and Kotoff Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B4	P-QKt4(c)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 PxKP	PxKP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	16 Kt-Q3	B-Q3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	17 B-K3	Kt-R3
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	18 Q-Kt3	P-Kt5
6 Castles	Castles	19 P-QR3	Q-K2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	20 PxP	KtxP
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	21 KtxKt	PxKt
9 QxKt	P-Q3(a)	22 R-R5	KR-B
10 Q-B2	Q-B(b)	23 R-B	R-B4
11 P-K4	P-QB4	24 QxP	QR-QB
12 P-Q5	P-K4	25 BxR	BxRch
13 Kt-K	Q-K	26 RxB	Resigns

(a) Black should probably challenge K5 with B-K5 or P-B4.
(b) White threatens 11 Kt-Kt5.
(c) Black's position is already difficult, and definitely defensive, but this advance enables White to win on the Q side, whereas passive play would enable White to launch a K-side attack with excellent chances.

Amateur Hockey Playoffs

The National A. A. U. hockey committee voted to hold the national amateur hockey championship at the Boston Garden. George V. Brown has agreed on the dates for this amateur hockey plum. The round-robin series will be held at the Boston Garden on Saturday and Sunday, March 27 and 28.

Charley Gorman, chairman of the New England A. A. A. U. Hockey League, has already received entries from teams in the Metropolitan League of New York City, a team from Syracuse which won the Adirondack championship, champions from the State of Maine, the winner of the Detroit championship series and this section will be represented by the Boston Olympics.

No all-star teams will be allowed to enter. Only those teams that played together all season as a unit will be allowed to participate.

Dartmouth Frosh Voted Varsity Letter

By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., March 23

Dartmouth College shattered an athletic precedent of long standing yesterday when a freshman, Arthur W. Ostrander, 19, sensational swimmer from Minneapolis, Minn., was voted a varsity letter.

On March 6 Ostrander, swimming in competition against the Harvard freshmen, shattered the college records in the 220 and 440 freestyle races and stamped himself, the college Athletic Council declared, as one of the greatest swimmers ever to enter Dartmouth.

Princeton Elects Vruwink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23—John H. Vruwink '38 has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity basketball team for next winter. He has played forward during the past two years and this year led the team in scoring with 40 floor goals and 25 from the foul line for a total of 105 points.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 6, Detroit (A) 2.
Washington (A) 4, Boston (A) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 9, Brooklyn (N) 6
Newark (I) 5, New York (A) 3.
Columbus (AA) 5, St. Louis (N) 3.

Apps Chosen Top Rookie as Smith Wins Vezina Cup

Outstanding Rookie Winners

1936—Dave Schriner, N. Y. Americans.
1936—Mike Karakas, Chicago.
1937—Sylvanus Apps, Toronto.

TORONTO, March 23 (AP)—Sylvanus Apps, burly Toronto center who had to step into the shoes of the famed Joe Primeau last fall, has been named as the outstanding rookie of the National Hockey League.

In the third annual rookie poll, conducted by the Canadian Press, the 21-year-old Paris, Ont., boy, who tied for sixth place in the Olympic pole vault last summer as a member of Canada's team, received more than three times the point total of his teammate and closest rival, Gordon Drillon.

On the basis of three points for a first-place selection, two for second and one for third in the votes cast by 28 hockey writers, Apps received 79 points, just five short of the highest possible total. Drillon, who was brought up from Syracuse when Chuck Conacher suffered a pre-season wrist injury, received 25 points. Others listed were Ray Getliffe, Boston, 17; Neil Colville, New York Rangers, 16; George Brown, Montreal Canadiens, 13; Walter Broda, Toronto, 8, and Jimmy Fowler, Toronto, 5.

Apps was the second highest scorer for the league season, making 45 points, one less than Sweeney Schriner of the New York Americans, the best rookie of the 1934-35 season. Last year Mike Karakas, Chicago goaltender, was named the season's leading recruit.

Pudgy Norm Smith of the Detroit Red Wings also was hailed as winner of the Georges Vezina Memorial Trophy, first of the official league awards. The cup, named in honor of the famous Canadiens netminder, is given annually to the goaltender who has the fewest goals scored against him during the full season. Smith was nicked for 102 tallies, the highest total ever scored against a cup-winning goalie.

Two other trophies, the Lady Byng Trophy for sportsmanship and clean play and the Dr. David A. Hart Trophy for the most valuable player, will be awarded later.

Georges Vezina Memorial Cup Winners

1927—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1928—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1929—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1930—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1931—Roy B. Worters, N. Y. Americans.
1932—Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago.
1933—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1934—Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago.
1935—Lorne Chabot, Chicago.
1936—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1937—Norman E. Smith, Detroit.

Tilden to Test Perry's Tennis On N. Y. Court

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, who meet each other for love of money at the Garden tennis "lawn" tomorrow night, were making new capital today out of an old argument.

Tilden, who always has insisted Perry was just the best of a mediocre crop of amateurs, arrived in town and immediately began wondering aloud why everybody thinks Perry is a world beater.

"Fred must have something," he said innocently, "but no matter how often I watch him, I can't understand it."

Then Mr. Tilden, adorned in a blue corduroy shirt and swinging his long 44-year-old legs all over the room, proceeded to predict he would more than likely beat Perry when they met.

Advised of this, Perry said he had respect for his elders, and particular respect for Mr. Tilden.

"I will be doing my best," confided the Englishman. "All I hope is that when I'm 44 I'll be playing as well as Bill is."

This will be the first singles match between the pair, and Madison Square Garden authorities are hoping to make a great social event out of it.

In other matches on the same program, Bruce Barnes will meet Vinnie Richards, and Richards will pair with Tilden in a doubles finale against Perry and Ellsworth Vines.

With much sentiment favoring Tilden, reporters rushed to Vines for his prediction.

"Perry's a cinch!" announced Vines. "He has too much speed and drive now for Bill, but at that Tilden will show him some shots."

Vines said Perry surprised him on their present tour. "Frankly, I didn't expect Perry was as good as he is," Vines said. "George Lott told me all I had to do to beat Perry was to serve to his backhand and then rush the net. Well, I've been doing that for two months now, and he's had me ducking half the shots I never thought he could get."

Vines admitted, too, that he has a financial interest in Perry's success against Tilden. "We've still got about 25 matches to play," the Californian explained, "and if Tilden beats him, we won't draw anybody."

After their American tour, Perry and Vines will go to England for a series of matches. Vines also will play in the world professional championship, over there, but Perry will not.

"I've had enough of tournament tennis," the Englishman said.

Fred Perry and Tilden Meet in Hub April 5

Tilden and Perry will carry their duel into the Boston Garden on the evening of April 5.

Ellsworth Vines and Vinnie Richards will also come to the Hub for the doubles program.

Tilden, so far, has faced Perry only in doubles, once in 1929 at Wimbledon and the second time at the Madison Square Garden in January.

Bermuda Defeats Yale

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 23 (AP)—The Bermuda Athletic Association defeated the Yale University rugby team 4 to 0 in the first match of their series yesterday.

Voted Outstanding Rookie

Sylvanus Apps, Toronto Maple Leafs

Husky Center Ice Star of Conny Smythe, Who Was Honored This Season as the Outstanding First-Year Man. Apps Played for Syracuse Last Year and Finished Second to Dave Schriner, 1935 Best Rookie, in the Scoring List This Year

Frank McGowan Overcoming His Off-Season Handicap

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 23—Faced with the necessity of overcoming a serious off-season handicap, a mishap that might have discouraged the average baseball player under similar conditions, Frank Bernard McGowan, the Boston Bees' veteran rookie outfielder from Buffalo, is slowly rounding into playing shape. During the first week of spring training here at Waterfront Park, Frank worked slowly and easily, letting younger members of the Bee family command the attention of the critics. But most any day now, the husky outfielder will be ready to step out and show Manager Bill McKechnie and his fellow advisors that, despite his 36 years, he is a major leaguer.

There will probably be more fans cheering for Frank McGowan to win a regular berth in the Boston outfield, than any other single rookie in the Grapefruit League, because the New Haven (Conn.) resident has played professional ball for 17 years and in many cities, and every place he played he added to his personal fan following.

"Most Valuable" in 1936

Fame comes to some men early; to others, only after they have been through a large part of the proverbial mill. Last fall, McGowan was voted the International League's most valuable player of 1936, beating out such younger stars as Babe Dahlgren, George McQuinn, Buster Mills, and others, for the honor.

McGowan was a trim young rookie in a Connie Mack training camp as long ago as 1922. In 1928 he joined the St. Louis Browns. But most of those 17 years found him swinging bats and chasing flies against Class AA skylines in Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Baltimore and Buffalo.

He was Baltimore manager in 1933. Moving to the managerial role for most men is the first step toward permanent bench assignment. But McGowan stepped the other way. He had a good year as Buffalo outfielder in 1935 and when '36 dawned he was off for a flying start.

Soon the word went around the International circuit that McGowan was winning the pennant for the Bisons. Because of his long service, even the keenest scouts lacked the courage to recommend his elevation to the majors. But Bob Quinn, in his capacity of president and general manager of the Bees, made a special trip to Buffalo to look over this fellow who was breaking down fences and keeping ambitious youngsters out of the Bison lineup.

"Could Do Everything"

"He not only looked mighty good to me," Bob Quinn said recently, "but I knew he was the best outfielder in the International League. It is unfortunate that he has been placed under this severe handicap here in camp. Because I'm telling you he would have made some of these other fellows step to hold their jobs if he could have continued to play the ball here that I saw him play last season. He could do everything.

"Bill McKechnie and I are hoping for his complete recovery before the beginning of the regular season, but it may take him a long time to get into proper playing shape. But we'll give him all the time he needs," said the Bee president in conclusion.

Of course, McGowan's only appearances in exhibition games have been in a pinch-hitting capacity, but judging by the long balls he has smashed to Waterfront Park fences in batting practice, he is running a close race with Debs Garms, Jim Mosolf and possibly Vince Di Maggio for McKechnie's regular left-field post. Frank has waited a long time for this opportunity to play National League baseball and the entire Bee camp is rooting for the popular veteran to stage a successful comeback. His courageous work is deserving of at least one more chance.

Training Camp Echoes

McGowan's biggest booster is young Elbie Fletcher, the first baseman . . . Much of the credit for Elbie's development at Buffalo last season belongs to McGowan, his pal and roommate . . . The Milton (Mass.) rookie copied Frank's batting style and also profited by his coaching . . . You seldom see one without seeing the other, either in the dining room, the hotel lobby or on the playing field.

In winning the International League's most valuable player award, McGowan polled 52 points . . . Bill Cissell of Baltimore, drafted by Connie Mack, was second with 26 . . . Babe Dahlgren, the former Red Sox infielder, stood third . . . Incidentally, Babe is filling in very acceptably for Lou Gehrig in the New York Yankees' exhibition battles . . . But Dahlgren probably will never hit major league pitching within 30 percentage points of Lou . . . The youngster can ride that fast ball a country mile, but a smart pitcher can stop him with a good curve and change of pace.

Danny MacFayden, the Bees' ace pitcher, is aiming at 20 victories this year . . . The "Deacon" came closest last season when he annexed 17 triumphs for the Bees . . . And don't be surprised if he reaches that level . . . Although it hasn't been evident to date, Bill McKechnie has much more batting punch this season than last . . . Gene Moore hasn't been hitting at his normal pace; Berger's only appearances have been confined to pinch hitting, and Tony Cuccinello is slow getting started . . . Fletcher and Garms have done most of the hitting, but wait until the gang starts connecting together.

Di Maggio will eventually rejoin the Bee outfield candidates unless he suddenly shows improvement at third base . . . In the first place, Vince doesn't want to play the infield . . . He is doing so only at the request of Bill McKechnie . . . Overanxiousness has handicapped the young Italian at the plate, but he should find the range before long . . . Don't forget, he batted only .293 in the Pacific Coast League in 1936, and can hardly be expected to hit above that figure in the National League . . . Vince's most glaring fault is swinging too hard . . . He either drives the ball a mile or fans.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dave Schriner, New York Americans, topped National Hockey League scorers in second full season in major circuit.

Five Years Ago

United States defeated France three matches to two in indoor tennis series.

Printers' Golf Aug. 8-12

BALTIMORE, March 23 (AP)—Golfing members of the International Printers Union will compete here Aug. 8-12 in their annual tournament. Ten per cent of the players in the 72-hole medal play event will be placed in the championship class after the first 36 holes. Twenty per cent will go into Classes A and B each, 30 per cent into Class C and 20 per cent into Class D.

Pittsburgh Five Wins

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh last night won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference championship for the fourth time by defeating Temple University, 35 to 29, in a play-off game. Both teams finished the season tied for first place with seven victories and three defeats.

A. A. U. Swim Meet

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—The annual women's indoor swimming and diving championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held for the fourth consecutive year in the Lake Shore A. C. pool, April 14-17.

College Golf Result

Richmond 16½, Boston C. 1½.

Minor League Series Begins Play Tonight

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The double-barreled playoffs of the International - American Hockey League, which follow the lines laid down when the International and Canadian-American Leagues were separate organizations, get under way tonight with the Providence Reds playing at Springfield.

It's the preliminary round in the eastern division with the winner slated to meet the Philadelphia Ramblers, who topped the group in the final. Both series will be played on a two-out-of-three games basis with the winner taking on the victor in the western division playoff between the Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh Hornets.

Although Springfield finished second and Providence third, trailing Philadelphia by seven and 11 points respectively, their series looks like a toss-up. The Indians eased off after clinching their place in the playoffs and nearly lost second as the Reds stage a finishing spurt. Over the season, Springfield beat the Reds three times and was beaten three times while three games ended in ties.

With only two teams earning byes off positions, Syracuse and Pittsburgh, first and second respectively, will battle it out over the five-game route, opening at Syracuse tomorrow night.

The eastern teams move to Providence for the second game Thursday and will play the third, if necessary, at Springfield Saturday. The second game of the western series will be played at Pittsburgh the same night.

Orchestra Leader Featured Star In Skating Carnival

One of Europe's most famous orchestra leaders makes a personal appearance in the Boston Garden in the Skating Club of Boston's annual ice carnival "Cracked Ice" on April 2 and 3. But he won't even bring along his baton—not even a sheet of music. Yet, he will be the magnet that will attract thousands to the Garden.

Karl Shaefer has chosen music as his life work. His 60-piece orchestra is one of the most popular in the gay night life of Vienna, and, when broadcasting, all Europe tunes in. But, it is not as a musician that America knows this versatile young man. Rather, as the world's greatest male figure skater. In that role he will appear as the feature star of the Boston ice carnival.

Like so many of the world's greatest artists of the shining blades, Shaefer has recently turned professional. Like so many ice stars, he is scheduled to star in the movies in a picture featuring ice skating.

Back in 1930 Shaefer won his first world's amateur championship title and retained that honor up to the time of turning pro. In the 1932 Olympics he was supreme, and again in 1936. In the male skating ranks, Shaefer is everything that Sonja Henie is among the women.

Shaefer is strictly a singles skater and has never done anything in pair skating. He will play the lead in several of the carnival group numbers.

Every afternoon and evening finds many local skaters, members of the Skating Club of Boston, practicing the intricate patterns of their large group numbers, at either the Garden or the Arena. That the transfer of the big carnival from the Arena to the larger Boston Garden has proved a popular move is attested by the advance sale of tickets, which is already the greatest of any show to be staged at the Garden this winter season.

Hub Events

Coming

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons in a Series B playoff game at Garden, Thursday.

Amateur Hockey—National A. A. U. playoff (round-robin series) at Garden, March 27 and 28.

Skating Carnival—"Cracked Ice" at Garden, April 2 and 3, under auspices of the Skating Club of Boston.

Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry in singles feature, Garden, April 5.

'Buck' Boucher Re-Engaged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23 (AP)—On the eve of his Springfield Tribe's playoff series with the rival Providence Reds of the International-American Hockey League, Owner J. Lucien Garneau of the Indians announced that he has re-engaged George "Buck" Boucher of Ottawa as coach of the Springfield team for 1937-38. Boucher has been coach here since Garneau shifted his Quebec franchise to Springfield and has made a distinct hit with the Connecticut valley fans. "Buck," who played for 17 years in the N. H. L., coached Ottawa and then St. Louis in that league before he joined up with Mr. Garneau.

Amusements

BOSTON

THOUSANDS CHEER THE NATION'S PRIZE PICTURE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents
THE GOOD EARTH
starring
Paul Muni—
Luise Rainer
COLONIAL .Now
Twice Daily 2:30—8:30

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
NOW SHOWING
Merle Oberon — Brian Aherne
"BELOVED ENEMY"
Charlie Ruggles — Alice Brady
"Mind Your Own Business"
Harvard Square KIR. 4500

Business and Industry • # Cotton Mills Unable to Meet Buyers' Needs for Quick Delivery • Commerce and Finance

Boost Is Given Upward Tendency In Money Rates

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—An upward tendency in short-term money rates was emphasized today by another boost in yields on bankers' acceptances, employed to finance trade.

Dealers raised rates one-eighth to three-sixteenths of one per cent, the fifth increase on bankers' bills since the Federal Reserve Board last summer moved to reduce the surplus of loanable funds by elevating reserve requirements.

The latest mark-up was explained as aimed mainly to bring the bill rate in line with an advance in the cost of Treasury borrowing through short-term bills. The Treasury bill rate has been moving up steadily for weeks.

Meanwhile, weekly condition figures of member banks of the Federal Reserve system in leading cities revealed a further sharp gain in business borrowings. A gain of $65,000,000 in "other loans," considered a barometer of commercial credit, lifted the total $912,000,000 above the comparable figure a year ago, the widest increase of the recovery.

Expansion in business demand for credit, along with the sharp decline in bonds, was seen as another force behind the advance in bill rates, a sensitive indicator of money trends.

Acceptances maturing in 30 days were advanced one eighth, making the rates one-half bid and seven-sixteenths asked.

Other new rates were: 60-day bills ⅝ bid and 9-16 asked, up 3-16; 90-day bills, ⅝ bid, 9-16 asked, up ¼; 120-day bills, ⅝ bid, ⅝ asked, up ¼; 150- and 180-day bills, ⅝ bid, ¾ asked, up 1/16.

FDIC Banks Earned 7½ P. C. During '36; $76,000,000 Cleared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The operations in 1936 of 7584 insured state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System have been characterized by officials as more than "cheering," in a report disclosed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The report showed net profits for these banks, before dividends, of $76,000,000, or about 7½ per cent on their capital stock. This contrasted with a net loss of $5,000,000 in 1935.

Cash dividends declared and interest paid on common and preferred capital amounted to $25,000,000 or $5,000,000 more than in 1935. Gross earnings were $295,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the year before.

The net current operating earnings for the year exceeded those of 1935 by 24 per cent, being $84,000,000, against $68,000,000, this in spite of the inclusion with other expenses in 1936 of regular annual depreciation of banking houses, furniture and fixtures, which was not done in 1935.

During 1936 comparative items of expense were lower than in 1935, except salaries and wages, which increased 5 per cent. The total current operating expenses were $211,000,000 in 1936 and $208,000,000 in 1935.

Profits on assets sold, and recoveries on assets which previously had been charged off, amounted to $76,000,000 last year, or 36 per cent more than in the year before. Almost half of this represented profits on securities sold or exchanged. Losses that had to be charged off on assets were more than 30 per cent smaller than in 1935.

Many Bonds in Week Have Sharp Declines

The 20 most active bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 20, 1937, with range for the week and change from previous week's close, follow:

1937 High	1937 Low	$1000 Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
111⅛	106	4817	Penn RR cv 3½s '52 wi	110⅝	108¾	109¼	— ⅝
136½	104½	3644	NY Cent cv 6s 1944	135½	126	129	...
13⅞	9¾	1304	C M St P & P adj 5s 2000*‡	12⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅝
312	127	1003	Repub Stl cv 4½s 1950	205½	188	194	— 9
36¾	31½	749	C M St P & P 5s 1975*‡	34¾	32½	32½	— ¼
104¾	98½	592	Reading Jer C 4s. 1951	100⅝	98½	99½	— 1½
102¾	97¾	541	Am Tel & Tel 3½s 1966	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	— ⅛
140	118½	515	Great Nor cv 4s G 1946	135	129½	131	— 4
24⅞	16⅞	485	Chi & NW cv 4½s 1949*‡	22	21½	22	— ¾
33⅛	28¾	453	St L-San Fran 4½s 1978*‡	31½	30½	30½	— ¾
154	139	458	Chesa Corp 5s, 1947	148	139	139½	— 9½
23⅛	18¼	455	Seab'd A L 6s, 1945*‡	22¾	20½	20½	— 2¼
102½	98¾	448	So Pac 3½s, 1946	100½	98¾	99	— 1
102⅜	98⅛	436	Am Tel & Tel 3½s, 1961	99⅛	98⅜	98⅞	— ¼
107¾	103⅛	424	Consol Oil 3½s, 1951	105⅛	103½	103½	— 1¾
83½	75	364	Balt & Ohio cv 4½s, 1960	81¾	79¼	79¼	— 2¼
63½	56½	359	Cuba 5½s, 1945*	60	56½	60	+ 3½
46¾	35¼	358	Chi & E Ill 5s, 1951*‡	45	41½	41½	— 2½
51⅛	47¼	328	Chi Gt West 4s, 1959*‡	49¾	47¾	48	— 1¾
43½	34½	302	Postal T & C 5s, 1953*‡	37	34½	34⅝	— ⅛

*Selling flat. ‡Company reported in bankruptcy, receivership, or being reorganized.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Pays A Dividend From Surplus

NEW YORK (AP)—Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation announced today a dividend of $1.75, out of capital surplus, on the 7 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933. It is payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. In 1936 the company paid dividends amounting to $12.25 on the issue.

Company also announced the retirement of Merlin H. Aylesworth as a director and chairman of the board of Keith-Albee-Orpheum and B. F. Keith Corporation, a controlled unit.

Leo Spitz, president of both companies, has assumed the board chairmanships and also continues as president. Mr. Aylesworth recently became identified with the Scripps-Howard newspaper interests.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation is controlled by Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

Maine Bankers Plan Meeting

AUGUSTA, Me.—The annual convention of the Maine Bankers' Association will be held at the Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, Maine, on June 25, 26 and 27.

Chicago Wallpaper Firm Announces Price Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Advances in the prices of wallpaper have been announced by United Wallpaper Factories, Inc., largest manufacturers of wallpaper in the United States. These advances were necessitated by general increasing prices, the announcement stated.

A 5 per cent increase over present prices will be effective on all orders received after April 15 and a 10 per cent increase over present prices on all orders received after May 15. All orders must be for definite quantities and for specified delivery dates.

Two Lead Companies Cut Prices to 7 Cents Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A reduction in lead prices of 25 points to 7 cents a pound, New York, and 6.85 cents, St. Louis has been announced by St. Joseph Lead Co.

American Smelting & Refining Co. followed this action, reducing lead 25 points to 7 cents a pound, New York.

Steel Scrap Price Highest in 14 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

The quotation on No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap here has been boosted from $23.50 to $24 a ton, based on the spread between dealer and consumer purchase price, according to reported sales.

The new quotation is the highest in 14 years and places the price of No. 1 heavy melting on a par with pig iron.

Gay Is Only Name Offered to Head Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nominating committee of the New York Stock Exchange found before it only one name suggested for the presidency of the institution at the close yesterday of its third open meeting, that of Charles R. Gay, who now holds the office. It seems therefore virtually certain that Mr. Gay will be renominated for president on April 10 and that his election will follow in due course on May 12.

No opposition has developed against present incumbents of the offices of treasurer and trustee of the gratuity fund, held respectively by Benjamin H. Brinton and William B. Potts.

Names suggested as possible candidates for the 10 places on the governing committee are as follows: Otto Abraham, John F. Brennan (declined), George A. Cluett Jr., Charles K. Cook (declined), William V. Couchman, Thomas R. Cox, Richard H. Gordon, E. Burd Grubb, John W. Hanes, George U. Harris, Harold Hartshorne, Louis E. Hatsfeld (declined), Frank R. Hope, Nathaniel S. Howe, George C. Jennings, Walter L. Johnson, Herbert L. Jones (declined), Moorehead C. Kennedy Jr., Amos M. Kidder, Alfred B. Mackay, Peter J. Maloney (declined), Harry H. Moore, H. Terry Morrison, Egbert Moxham, Sidney Rheinstein, Edward Roesler (declined), Frank R. Schumann, George M. Sidenberg, William W. Spaid, Jacob C. Stone, Edward T. H. Talmadge, Theodore Weicker Jr., Robert F. Whitmer Jr., and T. Ferdinand Wilcox, Arthur L. Kerrigan and Joseph H. Seaman also have declined to serve.

Suggestions for the two positions on the governing committee which are filled each year by governing members (partners in exchange houses who are not themselves members of the body) were Earle Baillie, Nicolas J. Gerold, Floyd Y. Keeler, William W. Peake and Paul V. Shields.

Urges Act to End Mortgage Guarantee In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The joint legislative committee, of which Senator Lazarus Joseph (D), of the Bronx, is chairman, has presented to the Legislature a report recommending an act to prohibit the mortgage guarantee business in New York State, holding that the business is "fundamentally unsound" and that there exists no computation upon which premiums can be based.

The report holds that the mortgage guarantee business is not fundamentally an insurance business and that in times of depression mortgages and real estate become frozen, with the result that no guarantee mortgage company can meet its guarantees at times when it becomes necessary to enforce such guarantees.

The committee report backs the movement for state supervised, but privately owned and licensed, mortgage banks, for which a bill is now pending in the Legislature. This measure would place these mortgage institutions under the supervision of the state banking department.

The report also recommends that title insurance companies be regulated by the state insurance department.

Mills Compelled To Refuse Orders For Cotton Goods

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading in primary cotton gray goods markets dropped off sharply in volume during the past week, but it was due more to the mills' refusal to sell or inability to make the deliveries required than to any lack of demand for goods. Although sales dropped to hardly more than half the current week's loom output, prices in several instances reached new highs since the predepression era.

The real reason for the sudden tightening up of the mills in the matter of deliveries was the fact that the cotton goods manufacturers have suddenly come to the decision that the operation of cotton mills on shifts of longer than 40 hours each has got to stop. They realize that it is unsafe for them to count on an output from their plants greater than will be produced by two 40-hour shifts per week, making 80 hours in all from their productive equipment.

Since a very large proportion of the southern print cloth mills are now running 100 to 120 hours per week, split up in various way between either two long shifts or three short shifts, this means a very substantial reduction in the output of goods. Many mills find themselves completely sold up for the first three quarters of the calendar year, and some find they can take but little more business for delivery during 1937. In fact, some are already sold into 1938, and they consider it unsafe to contract for their output any further ahead than their present commitments extend.

Get Ready for Trouble

With the industry facing a formidable labor unionization drive, amply backed by a huge expense fund, cotton manufacturers both in the South and in the North have lost no time in setting their individual houses in order. Additional wage increases have been granted both in New England and in the South, and many Southern mills are planning to cut their working hours to NRA limits of not more than 40 hours per week per shift. The wage increases will operate to give the workers practically the same amount of pay for the 40-hour week as they have been receiving for 48 to 54 hours per week which has been so common in southern print cloth mills.

This boosting of wage rates and shortening of working schedules has shot production costs very much higher and mills are not anxious to add materially to present commitments unless profit margins are larger than they appear to be on this basis.

Another reason for the slackening in the trading this week has been the insistence of the mills upon including in the sales notes a clause which will avoid penalties on the mills in the event of delayed deliveries due to strikes. Buyers have resisted stoutly, but have finally been compelled to yield, and the Worth Street rules have been amended to allow the buyer in the event deliveries are unduly delayed by strike, to cancel such portion of the contract as remains undelivered, but without the right to replace the canceled portion by open market purchases at the expense of the mill.

Sheetings proved one of the active spots in the gray goods markets this week and many constructions tightened up and sold at higher levels, the highest in the past eight years. Very few sheeting mills could offer anything at all in the way of deliveries before late July.

Print Prices Advance

In a number of the print cloth constructions, the distant delivery quotations were moved up to within a small fraction of the spot levels.

One of the most active constructions was the 38½-inch 6.20-yard 44x40s, which sold for prompt delivery at 5⅞ cents, while forward shipments beginning in July brought 5⅝ cents. Tobacco cloths, for forward shipment were moving on a basis of 46 cents a pound, and were finding a ready market.

Graded broadcloths were moving in substantial volume and at somewhat higher prices

On many types of heavy goods there was a strong buying movement in progress and price moved into higher grand than has been seen since the depression began. Heavy drills and twills were being taken in volume.

Some of the carded cloths commonly used by shade manufacturers were purchased in very heavy volume and often for deliveries running into 1938.

In the fine combed yarn fabrics the trading was not particularly active this week.

Finished goods were reported to be active and higher in price.

Business in Far West Has Best February Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business activity in seven far western states in February registered an increase of 8.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year, reaching the highest level for that month since 1931, according to the current issue of the Business Review of the Bank of America. Its preliminary index figure for February was 81.3, compared with 75.1 for February, 1936, and 81.7 for the preceding month.

All important far western business indices were higher than in February of last year. Bank debits showed a gain of 12.7 per cent; building and construction 7.6 per cent; carloadings, 9.8 per cent; electrical power production 7.5 per cent, and retail sales, 9 per cent.

Italy Is Seen Freeing Herself From State of Economic Siege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Official statistics of any importance on Italy's financial and economic situation are still being withheld from the general public here, and only a few men, directly responsible for the country's management, have access to them.

They have kept their secret well. Reports that circulate in business circles are usually contradictory and must be carefully checked. It is indicative of affairs that while in Rome, which is a town of bureaucrats, optimism is usual, Milan's industrial quarters are quite gloomy regarding the immediate future.

Influential members of the cabinet are of the opinion that Italy has passed the worst moment safely and that she can now free herself, partly at least, from the state of economic siege which was proclaimed 16 months ago. It is a fact that since the end of May, 1936, no more gold has been drawn from the Bank of Italy's depleted reserves and the balance of payments has been equilibrated, thanks to the influx of tourists and also owing to the conclusion of provisional commercial agreements with the majority of foreign countries.

Lira Devaluation Helpful

If statstics are given out again, it will be possible to know with precision what resources in gold and foreign currencies Italy possesses after her conquest of an African Empire. At present they remain secret, and the nearest guess made by observers of economics puts them around 5,000,000,000 lire or $250,000,000, maybe $300,000,000. The circulation of banknotes is also unknown, and though some people believe that inflation has been carried out on a wide scale to provide funds to the Treasury, it may be said with reason that it is not likely to exceed some 17,000,000,000 lire, or $840,000,000.

If these figures are anywhere near the truth, the coverage of Italy's banknote circulation would still be said to stand at 33 per cent, but at the present moment this is without any significance because the gold and currencies do not represent a coverage but a reserve for purchases abroad. It is possible, however, that if the Italian Government succeeds in evening out their balance of foreign payments, the remaining gold will once more guarantee the circulation.

There is an evident desire here to return to more normal economy and finance because Italy has not the economic structure of Germany and Russia which could exist with artificial finances. The recent devaluation of the lira is proof of this tendency. It has had, in the opinion of most observers, a very beneficent influence on this country's affairs and has helped both the Treasury, which has revalued the gold stock and ceased to pay premiums to exporters, and industry, which has been stimulated by an increase of exports.

Aims at Self-Sufficiency

For years this country has suffered from an overvalued currency which paralyzed its sales abroad and reduced the number of tourists. Even after the devaluation the new rate of the lira seems to many experts to be too high, but Signor Mussolini has made the mistake of committing himself on promising his people to defend the lira, and it is now difficult for him to go back on his word.

The Government's main effort now is to even out the foreign balance of payments and to make the country as self-sufficient as possible. They have succeeded in this object to a great extent, but intend to go still further.

A high Italian official admitted frankly to this correspondent that the first five months of 1936 had been extremely difficult. Payments had to be made abroad for purchases of war material, tourists had practically ceased to come to Italy, the gold reserves were dwindling. Imports were drastically reduced and the country's industry suffered from it though the active production of war supplies kept it going.

The end of the Ethiopian war was very timely. The Spanish civil strife and the labor trouble in France during the summer brought to Italy masses of foreign travelers who paid in valuta. Over 400,000,000 lire are believed to have flowed this way into Italy's reserves of foreign cash.

Bolstering Trade Balance

From the beginning of July, 1936, the Italian Government began trade negotiations for new treaties and obtained satisfactory agreements with nearly all ex-sanctionist countries, leaving Italy a favorable balance which goes to the payment of arrears. Every available method was used to create this favorable situation. In the case of Sweden, for instance, Italy buys Swedish timber, cellulose, steel and machinery, and she pays in part by building for Sweden a big trans-Atlantic steamer costing half a billion lire. With other countries, like Germany and Austria, there are provisions for tourists coming to Italy who get their lire from the compensation fund; there are also repayments in services, such as shipping and Italian labor.

One country with whom no accord has been arrived at yet and with whom Italy's commercial balance has been highly adverse during the past year is the United States. Italian economists hope to even out the balance in this case also by tourist trade, remittances of emigrants (which it is admitted here are no longer considerable and will evidently decline further with time), and banking and insurance business.

The main item is, of course, tourists, for which more facilities will be accorded. But great efforts will be made to increase Italian sales to America and some Italian industries have received instructions to adapt their production especially to the requirements of the American market.

Internal Debt Inflation

It is freqtently said that in a country with a dictatorial regime like Italy, internal finances and circulation can be juggled with at will, but this is so far not true for this country. The Italian Government does not want to print currency at will and they try to keep some order in their expenditure and revenue. For the Ethiopian War they found money by means of reconverting a 3½ per cent loan into 5 per cent and having the subscribers make a cash payment on it, as well as by placing unknown amounts of Treasury bills.

The Government has further imposed a forced 5 per cent loan on all real estate. Of course, this is inflation of the internal debt and the budget is swollen by the accrued interest to be paid. It is calculated in business circles that this forced loan could bring the Treasury some 7,000,000,000 lire in fresh cash. At 5 per cent it will cost the budget around 350,000,000 lire of yearly interest.

This money will permit the Italian authorities to begin work in Ethiopia and to carry on some public works and social assistance in Italy proper. How much of this new money will be devoted to Italy's armaments is, of course, unknown. A year from now, the Treasury will be doubtless faced with the same need of money and the population will have to pay again. Yet this country is one of the highest taxed in the world, but if the Duce is as popular next year as he is today—and this is quite likely—they will continue to pay, maybe grumbling, but not actually complaining.

Gardner-Denver Co. Stock Offered by Underwriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of 17,615 shares of Gardner-Denver Company no par value common stock at $60 a share is being made by an underwriting group headed by A. G. Becker & Co., Incorporated, and including Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., and Boettcher & Co.

Capitalization of the company upon completion of this financing will consist of 40,000 shares of $3 cumulative convertible preferred stock of $20 par value and 185,002 shares of no par value common out of a total of 250,000 shares authorized. Consolidated earnings statement of the company and its subsidiaries shows balance after federal income taxes of $340,329 in 1934, $717,403 in 1935 and $1,049,106 in 1936.

Its products, which are sold generally throughout the United States and also are widely distributed abroad, include rock drills, air tools, hoists, drill steel equipment, mechanical loaders, compressors of various types, duplex steam and power pumps, centrifugal pumps, governors and drilling engines.

Utility Stocks Outlook Better, States Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discussing the outlook for utility stocks, particularly preferred issues, the trading department of Distributors Group, Inc., says that in its opinion the sharp declines recently shown in the market for senior issues of this class are the result of fear rather than reason and that the outlook for the utility industry is most encouraging.

Utility preferred stocks as a whole have in the past enjoyed an extended period of active demand and rising prices, thus reflecting the basically favorable earnings trend of the industry, says the report. But then came, very unexpectedly, the announcement of the President's proposed Supreme Court plan.

"Almost immediately," continues the survey, "there was injected into the market for utility stocks an element of fear created by the unfavorable political implications of that plan. In reflection, the active demand which had just previously been the order of the day virtually disappeared and the upward price trend was reversed.

Fear Displaced Reason

"It seems to us that fear has displaced reason. According to all reports, the prospects for continued growth of the utility industry have never before been more encouraging than at the present moment. Demand for electric power continues to show steady increases. Rates generally have been reduced to the point where the threat of further cuts does not constitute the serious problem it did in the past. In addition, considerable encouragement can be taken from the definite defeat of recent municipal ownership moves in San Francisco and Fresno, California.

"That the Government is hostile to private utilities cannot be denied. Nor can the problem created by this attitude be looked upon as a minor one. It does seem to us, however, that economic consideration should in the end govern any action taken by the Government or any ruling of even a "packed" Supreme Court. The service rendered by the electric utilities represents one of the most vital requirements of the public today. If the demand for this service increases at the rate which has been forecast, capacity of the private companies must of necessity also increase. The common-sense method of meeting increased demand, over the medium-term at least, would appear to be co-operation between the Government and the private companies for the purpose of utilizing, wherever practicable, available surpluses of government power.

Outlook Brighter

"As we have stated many times in the past, we believe that the future prospects of the utility industry are much brighter than curent political developments might lead us to believe. As hostile as the administration is to the private suppliers of the country's electric power requirements, we feel that it appreciates the vital nature of the services rendered and the economic importance of avoiding confusion which might disrupt the existing facilities for supplying these services."

Following are a number of issues listed by the survey which, during the past few weeks, have sold off several points from their highs for 1937, although reported earnings of the companies represented not only have been well maintained, but also have continued to show improvement in practically every case:

	Approx. Present Price	Approx. 1937 High
Alabama Power Co. 6%	70	77
Alabama Power Co. 7%	78	87
Arkansas Power & Light $6	82	87½
Central Ill. Pub. Service $6	75	81
Central Indiana Power 7%	39½	43¾
Community Power & Light $6	59	64
Consolidated El. & Gas Pref.	24	33⅛
Florida Power & Light 7%	49	65
Georgia Power $6	84½	95⅛
Illinois Power & Light $6	61	73⅞
New Eng. Gas & El Assn. $5.50	48	55
New Eng. Pub. Service Plain $6	30	36
New Eng. Pub. Service Plain $7	32	38
New Eng. Pub. Service Pr. L. $6	68	73
New Eng. Pub. Service Pr L $7	73	82
New Orleans Pub. Service 7%	69	80
North'n Indiana Pub. Serv. 6%	90	96
Pub. Service of Indiana Pr. 7%	64	68½
Pub. Service of Indiana Pr. 6%	36	41
Tennessee El. Power 6%	57	71
Tennessee Elec Power 7%	65	80
Utah Power & Lt 7%	71	81

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports of Commerce Department)

Italy Seeks Minerals—A government organization, to be known as the "East Africa Mining Administration," has been established by a royal decree in Italy for the purpose of prospecting and mining mineral ores in Italian East Africa. The headquarters of this company will to be established at Addis Ababa, and branches will be located in various parts of the country. The company will prospect principally for coal, iron, copper and lead.

Silk Cultivation—Production of silk cocoons in Italy during 1936 registered an increase of about 80 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The total output amounted to 31,400,000 kilograms, against 17,354,000 kilograms in 1935. The 1936 production, however, was considerably under the 10-year average from 1924 to 1934 of about 40,000,000 kilograms. Italy's silkworm industry was supported in 1936 by an official organization that fixed prices at which the growers should be paid for the cocoons, and guaranteed dealers against any loss that might be incurred in exporting the surplus.

Greek Bauxite Exports—Greek bauxite is entering world markets on a large scale. Exports of bauxite in the first nine months of 1936 amounted to 71,065 metric tons, against 5550 tons in the like period of 1935. Great Britain was the sole purchaser of Greek bauxite in 1935, while during 1936 shipments were made to numerous markets. Germany ranked as the largest market in the nine-month period of 1936, followed by England, Norway and Japan.

Greek Petroleum Imports—Imports of American petroleum products into Greece during 1936 were stimulated to a marked degree as a result of exchange difficulties in connection with Greek trade with Roumania. Petroleum imports from the United States during the first nine months of 1936 were valued at $2,520,000, compared with $950,000 in the like period of 1935. During this period in 1936 the United States accounted for 80 per cent of Greece's gasoline imports, 80 per cent of fuel oil imports and 58 per cent of the lubricating oils and greases.

Airlines in Turkey—Turkey is making every effort to stimulate commercial aviation. The Minister of Public Works, who is responsible for civil aviation in Turkey, will send a mission in the near future to Germany for the purpose of purchasing two of the latest model commercial airplanes. At the present time the only commercial airline in Turkey is that which operates a daily service between Istanbul and Ankara, the capital.

Turkish Coal Mining—Turkey recently concluded negotiations with a French company operating the largest coal mine in the country for the repurchase of the concession with all mining machinery and other equipment. It is understood that the purchase price agreed upon was about $2,800,000, without interest, to be paid over a period of 10 years. It is further reported that the payments will be made in coal. The Government will thus be relieved of the obligation of depleting its already small reserves of foreign exchange in order to make the transfer of payments.

Portugal Sardines—Portugal's export trade in canned sardines registered sharp improvement during 1936. Shipments in the first 10 months totaled 33,775,973 kilograms against 29,111,061 kilograms in the like period of 1935. The 1936 10-month total was the highest recorded since 1932, when the corresponding figure was 34,423,645 kilograms. Germany is the largest foreign market for Portuguese sardines, taking 10,679,527 kilograms in the first 10 months of 1936. France, Great Britain, United States and Belgium follow in the order named.

Portuguese Colonies—The economic importance of the Portuguese colony of Angola is growing. The export trade of the colony in 1936 was the largest on record, increases being particularly marked in the case of corn, coffee, beans, beeswax, hides, fish oil and cotton. The quality of the colony's products has been markedly improved as a result of the attention now given by the National and Colonial Governments.

Bulgarian Trade—Bulgaria's trade with the United States registered notable improvement in 1936. Exports to the American market during the year were valued at $1,150,000, a threefold increase compared with 1935, while imports valued at $660,000 registered a 40 per cent advance. The figures do not include imports which reach Bulgaria by way of Germany. The significant export commodity in Bulgarian export trade with the United States in 1936 was leaf tobacco, shipments of which were valued at $650,000.

Yugoslavian Cotton—Yugoslavia is taking steps to increase the cultivation of cotton. The present area devoted to cotton growing amounts to only 3500 acres which in 1935 yielded 682 metric tons of seed cotton. In that year cotton was imported to the extent of 14,500 tons, of which 8500 tons came from the United States. Although Yugoslavia will not be able to grow more than a fraction of the cotton required in the country, it is believed that the area devoted to its cultivation could be increased considerably.

Economist

John M. Keynes
British Money Expert, Who Would Sluice Armament Money Into "Special Areas"

Keynes Perceives Way to Borrow Without Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. John Maynard Keynes, the economist, has now published in the London Times detailed arguments to show that Britain's proposed borrowing of £400,000,000 for armaments in the next five years need not prove inflationary.

He takes the average amount to be raised annually at £80,000,000, and estimates that this will increase national expenditure by £170,000,000 each year, being 4 per cent of the national income. He sets this alongside the 12½ per cent still borne by workers unemployed to the total national labor force.

These unemployed being chiefly in the staple exporting industries, located in what are known as the "special areas," Mr. Keynes thinks that it should be possible so to direct the increased output resultant from the borrowing as to prevent its becoming inflationary. This, he says, is because "whether demand is or is not inflationary depends on whether it is directed towards trades and localities which have no surplus capacity," the "special areas" thus represent what he describes as "our main reserve of resources available for rearmament without undue interference with the normal course of trade."

His conclusion is that the Chancellor's loan expenditure "need not be inflationary. But unless care is taken it may be rather near the limit." In order to make sure that inflation shall not occur, therefore, he advises the setting up of a central organization to hold its hand upon the national pulse, thus keeping the Government informed in time of any undue increase in the tempo of the economic beats.

American Woolen Net Off in 1936

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — The report of President Moses Pendleton in the annual meeting of the American Woolen Company stockholders here showed net earnings for 1936 of $1,929,982 compared with $2,740,598 in 1935. The earnings equaled $5.03 per share on outstanding preferred stock after all charges.

Sales amounted to $71,022,578 compared with $70,317,232 in 1925, an increase of about 1 per cent. Adverse factors affecting earnings included a direct loss of $395,619 due to the unprecedented floors of last March and advances in cost of wool and other raw materials in the second half of the year, coupled with insistent demand for lower fabric prices.

New machinery and equipment valued at $3,536,860 was installed in 1936, bringing total expenditures for the last six years to approximately $10,000,000.

The problem of dealing with preferred stock dividend arrearages, the report says, has continued to receive careful attention but as yet the directors are not satisfied that any plan considered is suitable or feasible.

High Copper Prices Seen Boosting Mexican Output

MEXICO CITY — Present high prices promise to give new impetus to Mexico's lagging copper industry.

With the metal quoted for export to Europe at around 17 cents a pound, the Department of National Economy predicted an "extraordinary increase" in Mexican production.

Truax-Traer Coal Company

WASHINGTON — Truax-Traer Coal Company filed an amendment with SEC stating that the offering price for its 5000 shares of 5½ per cent preferred stock will be $100 each. The preferred is convertible into common at the following rates: 7½ shares of common on or before March 15, 1939; into six shares after March 15, 1939 and on or before March 15, 1941; or into five shares thereafter.

Marked Increase In Ginned Cotton In 1936 Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau reports cotton, exclusive of linters, ginned from the 1936 crop totaled 12,129,702 running bales, or 12,387,403 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 10,420,346 and 10,638,391 for the 1935 crop, and 9,472,022 and 9,636,559 for the 1934 crop.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop, counting round as half bales, was 510.6 pounds, compared with 510.5 for 1935, and 508.7 for 1934.

American-Egyptian cotton included 17,551 bales, compared with 17,619 for 1935 and 14,052 for 1934.

Included in the total ginnings are 27,121 bales of cotton which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Ginneries operated for the crop numbered 12,624, compared with 12,812 for 1935 and 12,663 for 1934.

Plate Glass Production

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of polished plate glass by members of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America totaled 18,676,371 square feet in February, compared with 13,856,937 in February, 1936.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,530,000
Previous day	2,023,960
1937 vol. to date	137,216,786
1936 vol. to date	171,129,953

Steels Lead Rise In Stock Market; Some Up 4 Points

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Steels led a quiet recovery push in today's stock market and many of yesterday's losers retrieved fractions to 3 or more points.

Dealings were exceptionally slow. Transfers were around 1,700,000 shares.

Chrysler moved up nearly 4 at the best on announcement Walter P. Chrysler would confer tomorrow with John L. Lewis, head of C. I. O., regarding the labor deadlock. General Motors was moderately improved. Feeling that a city-wide automotive strike at Detroit is now unlikely bolstered sentiment.

Bonds Do Better

A number of traders, brokers said, turned to the buying side on the theory Monday's shake-out, the most severe since last August, had left the list oversold.

U. S. Government securities and corporate bonds did better. Bankers' acceptances were given another boost, further emphasizing hardening tendencies of short-term money rates. Commodities were uneven.

Shares well on top most of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, American Steel Foundries, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Delaware & Hudson, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, International Nickel, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Deere, International Paper & Power preferred, Ohio Oil, Westinghouse and Allied Chemical.

Chrysler was up more than 2 at the best. General Motors held to a restricted groove. Du Pont dropped back and Western Union was hesitant.

U. S. Bonds Rise

A sweeping recovery in U. S. Government issues today canceled a considerable part of yesterday's sharp decline, and left the list 2-32s to 16 32s of a point net higher at tre start of the final hour.

A few Treasuries lagged in the recovery, but losses were insignificant.

The turnabout in the Federals had a good effect on the corporate loans and many second gains ranging from fractions to more than 2 points. Junior and convertible liens moved up with the share list.

Gainers included Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, Chicago & North Western 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Studebaker 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Remington Rand 4¼s.

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Stocks pushed up from fractions to 2 points or more in the curb market today, led by a group of special shares.

Gains of a point or better were marked up for Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, McWilliams Dredging, Carrier Corp., Wayne Pump and Thew Shovel. Also higher were Pantepec Oil, New Jersey Zinc, Gulf Oil and St. Regis Paper.

Utilities were active on the upswing. Cleveland Electric Illuminating gained around a point and Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, American Gas & Electric and Arkansas Natural Gas "A," added wide fractions.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices closed steadier with less selling pressure in evidence. The gilt-edged division was firm and trans-Atlantic issues in better demand.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a firm tone, Royal Dutch gained 100 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed unchanged to ¼d. higher, after selling fractionally lower early in the day. The market advanced on improved Italian and German purchases of Argentine and Australian grain. Speculative profit-taking and Bombay selling of cotton futures encountered a poor demand, and the market finished 6 to 11 points lower. New crop positions were steadier than the old options, owing to exchanging by spot houses.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Dollars	Europe		
Sterling	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.88½	$4.88¾	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅝	4.88⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0459	.0459	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2278	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5472	.5470	‡
Sweden—krona	.2519	.2520	.4537
Norway—krone	.2456	.2456	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2181	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'slv.—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finmark	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3256	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5700‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2851	.2852	.8440
India—rupee	.3600	.3602	.6180
Java—florin	.5502	.5502	.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5744	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5019	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0009	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai; †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 20: Receipts, $49,897,244; expenditures, $27,647,023; balance, $1,709,129,587; customs receipts for the month, $36,044,010. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,547,050,712; expenditures, $5,347,478,327 (including $2,042,538,596 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,800,427,615; gross debt, $34,571,762,845, an increase of $5,821,850 over the previous day. Gold assets, $11,816,999,044, including $285,781,375 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
86	31½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	83	82	82	+ ¾
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	8	78	74¼	74¾‡	
32⅝	15	Adams Exp (.65e)	30	30¼	19½	20	+ ½
38⅝	24⅞	Adams-Mills (2)	4	25¾	25	25¾	Mar22
38	31¾	Addressograph (1)	5	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	Mar22
4⅝	3	Advance Rumely	9	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	72⅛	Air Reduc (1a)	7	73½	72⅝	73⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.80a)	31	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Alleghany	41	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	56½	56½	56½	Mar19
59⅝	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	51	50½	50½	+ ½
59	43¾	Alleg pf $60 ww	1	56	56	56	Mar18
63½	41½	Alleg pr pf	6	46½	45¾	45½	— ⅛
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	9	41	40	40½	+ ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	4	236	236	236	+4
33⅝	26¼	Allied Mills (⅝g)	5	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Allied Strs (.20g)	62	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
83	81	Allied St pf (5)	3	82½	82¼	82¼	—1¼
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	45	67½	64	67	+3
39⅝	30½	Alpha P Cem (2)	3	35½	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Leather	43	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	44½	43½	44½	+1½
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	9	105¾	105	105⅝	+ ⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	91½	90	91½	+3½
41⅜	40¼	Am Bk Note (1¼g)	18	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
80¾	66	Am Br Sh (2)	3	65½	64½	64½	—1½
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	19	108	107	107	+ ⅜
174	102¾	Am Can pf (7)		153¼	153¼	153¼	— ¾
71	36	Am Car & Fdy	11	61	60	60½	— ½
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93	93	93	Mar22
90¾	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	82	81	81½	
134⅛	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	3	128	128	128	Mar18
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	101	101	Mar17
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	8	19⅝	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
29⅜	26¾	Am Comi Alc (1½e)	9	28	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
33⅝	28½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	10	28¾	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅜
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	18	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pow	50	11½	10⅞	10⅞	+1¼
58⅞	40	Am & F P $6 pf	2	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅜
68⅞	58	Am & F P $7 pf	10	57½	57	57	—1½
38½	40¼	Am & F P 2d pf	5	30	29½	29½	+ ½
21	18	Am-Hawaii $5 (1)	2	19	18½	19	+ ¼
11¼	8½	Am Hide & Lea	87	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
58⅝	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	6	50	47⅝	50	+2½
53⅜	46⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47½	47	47	— ¼
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	5	26	24¾	24¾	Mar22
17⅜	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	4	15½	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
58½	43	Am Loco	7	50½	50½	50½	+1½
25	114	Am Loco pf	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	
29¼	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	11¼	Am M&Met (.30g)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	31	63¼	59⅜	63¼	+3¾
129½	122½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	
16½	11⅜	Am P&L $6 pf (8)	28	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
72⅛	55½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
29½	24½	Am Ra & St S (.60)	42	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
45¼	33½	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	108	39½	38¼	39⅝	+1¾
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	31	31	31	
29	23½	Am Seating (2½g)	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	45	95⅝	94	95½	+3¼
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	+1
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106½	106½	106½	
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	149	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ½
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60½	0¼	60¼	— ¾
73¼	57½	Am Sti Fdrs (½g)	27	62	58½	61½	+3⅝
26½	22	Am Stores (2)	8	22¼	21½	2	— ⅛
56¼	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	48½	48½	48½	
143¾	136½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	—6¼
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	170¾	169¼	170¾	+2¼
99	80	Am Tobacco (6)	10	79¼	78½	79¼	— ¾
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	12	82¼	81¼	82¼	+1
150¼	138½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	129	129	Mar20
20¼	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	15	17	16⅜	17	+ ¼
29½	23¼	Am W Wks (.20g)	28	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
107	101	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	101	101	101	Mar18
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	18	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	18	71½	71	71½	+ ⅜
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Mar22
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	20	6½	5¾	6	
20	8⅜	Am Zinc L & S	94	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18	18	18	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	62	62	62	Mar22
89½	52⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	285	62¾	60½	62⅜	+2⅝
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	90	90	90	Mar20
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	29	23¼	22½	23½	+ ½
37½	30½	Andes Copper	3	30	29	30	—2
10¼	5⅛	A P W Paper	2			8	Mar20
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43	43	43	— ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	4	110	109¾	110	Mar22
13⅜	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	125	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛	+ ¼
99½	81⅞	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	10	97¾	96	97½	+ ½
106	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	12	67½	67	67½	+ ½
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	3	14½	4¼	14¼	+ ¼
17⅜	13½	Artloom	2	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	12	21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	4	98½	98½	98½	— ½
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120¼	120	120	—5
57½	50	Assd Invest (2)	1	50	50	50	Mar22
106	102	Assd Inv pf (5)	*	102	102	102	Mar19
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	23	81¼	80	81	+1
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	2	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	15	50¼	49	50¼	+2½
29	25	Atl G & W I (4)	1	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI lpf (3e)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	Mar17
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	17	33	32½	33	+1
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	59	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	— ½
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (2½g)	9	81½	81½	81½	Mar22
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	6	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	43	8	7¾	8	
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	30	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	31	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	110	112	+3
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	9	120	119	119	Mar22
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	194	37½	36	37½	+1⅝
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	44	43	43	
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	8	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ½
43⅜	35	Barber Co (3⅛e)	20	39¼	38	38¾	+1¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	34	30⅝	29½	30¼	+ ⅝
20¼	16⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	4	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Mar22
105¾	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	Mar22
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	111	111	111	Mar16
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½g)	1	56	56	56	—1
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½ge)	119	94¼	92¼	93	+1
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
129½	122½	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	+1¾
69¾	58¼	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58¾	58¼	58¼	Mar22
38	31	Black & Deck (½g)	13	31¼	30	30	—1
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	19	28	26½	28	+1¾
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	19	44½	44	44¼	+ ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	12	43	41½	42	— ¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	12	7½	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	16	79¾	78¼	79⅜	— ¼
14	8¼	Boston & Me	31	15¾	13¼	14⅞	+ 2⅜
4½	3½	Botany C M A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	10	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ¾
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	31	48	46⅜	47	— ½
53½	44	Briggs & Str (3)	2	45	45	45	—1
47	42	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	42	41¾	41¾	—1
8	6¼	Brkln G & T	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
38½	32	Brkln G & Q T pf (3)	*1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar16
53	40	Brkln-Man T (1g)	10	42⅝	42½	43⅜	+ ⅝
102¼	98	Brkln-M T pf (6)		97¼	97¼	97¼	—1¾
52¾	41	Brkln Un Gas (3)	6	41	40½	41	
50	47½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47¾	47½	Mar19
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	12	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¾
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	16	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+1
14⅜	11¾	Budd Mfg	24	12	11¾	11¾	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	Mar20
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	19	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	38½	38	38½	— ½
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	13	54½	54	54¾	— ⅛
35⅝	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	30	30	30	—2
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	16	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	24½	Butler Br pf (1½)	9	33½	33⅞	33½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	30	6⅞	6	6¾	+ ⅛
33¾	27	Byers Co	12	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	15	32	31	31	— ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	40	Calif Pack (⅞g)	5	0	39⅞	40	—1¼
50⅛	50	Calif Pack pf	2	50	50	50	Mar22
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	107	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
20¼	15	Calumet & H (⅞g)	70	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
37⅜	31⅛	Campbell Wy (1)	8	31⅞	30¾	31⅛	
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	54	37⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
17½	14	Canadian Pac	59	4⅜	4¼	14⅜	+ ⅝
61⅛	53⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	*1	52½	52½	52½	Mar19
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	6	16½	6⅛	16⅛	Mar22
62¼	56	Carriers & G (.35e)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
147⅛	138	Case (J I) (4e)	3	153	151	153	+4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	13	93¾	87¼	93⅝	+5⅝
36⅝	26⅜	Celanese (⅝g)	54	32⅞	32¼	32¾	+1⅛
113⅛	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48⅛	36½	Celotex	6	42¾	41½	42⅛	
39¼	23½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	4	33½	34	Mar19
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	27	10¾	10¼	10⅝	
41¾	26½	Cent RR NJ	2	36	35½	36	— ½
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17	17	17	— ¼
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	7	14⅛	14	14	Mar16
86⅞	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	24	78½	75	78¼	+4¼
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	33	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
51	35⅞	Champ P&F (¼g)	6	4⅝	53½	54	+1⅜
43	41	Checker Cab		1⅞	41	41½	Mar19
62⅞	59⅛	Ches & Oh (2.80)	52	0¼	59⅞	30	— ¼
100	93¼	Ches Ind Gd (4)	3	98¾	98	98	—1
90⅛	64	Ches Corp (3)	1	84½	4½	34½	Mar19
4⅜	2⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	12	12	12	+ ⅝
8⅞	3⅛	Chi & N W	6	1½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	11	16½	15⅞	6⅛	
2	28¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	8⅝	8⅜	28¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Chi M St P & P	14	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP&P 2d pf	30	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
3	23	Chi Pneu T	5	27½	27	27½	+1½
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	8	3¾	3¼	3⅜	
8⅜	4¾	C R I & P 6% pf	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	9½	8¾	9½	+1
27½	22⅞	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	—1¾
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	3	19	18½	18¾	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	13½	Childs Co	4	13¼	13½	13¼	
130½	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	83	125½	122	124½	+3
21⅝	16⅞	City Ice & F (3)	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅝	9	City Stra	4	9½	9¼	9¼	
12⅝	10⅜	Clark Equ (1.60)	7	12⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
38½	32½	Clev Cr Br (½g)	1	37¼	37½	37½	Mar22
41¼	35	Clev Gr Br (½ge)	1	37¼	37½	37½	Mar22
98¾	78	Clueti Pea (⅝g)	3	81⅜	80½	89¾	+1⅛
163½	122⅛	Coca-Cola (2)	2	156	155	156	+1½
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅜
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	41	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (8)	3	103½	102½	102½	
62⅝	55¾	Coll & Alk (2a)	8	55½	54¾	55	— ⅛
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	44	43	44	+1
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Mar22
80½	67	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	67	66¾	67	
120	105	Comi IT ev pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Mar19
21½	18⅜	Comi Solv (.60a)	35	18⅜	18	18¼	
135⅛	124⅞	Commwith & Sou	163	31½	3	3	
31⅜	29½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	8	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
29	23⅞	Delsel-Wm-Gil (1a)	15	23¼	22	23¼	— ⅝
58⅜	42⅛	Del & Hud	29	54½	52½	54	+3⅞
24½	17½	Del Lack & W	37	22¼	21½	21¾	+ ½
10⅞	7⅞	Den & R G W pf	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
146½	125¾	Detroit Ed (4a)	9	125¾	125	125¾	
67¼	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	1	71	69¼	71	Mar19
38½	30⅝	Diam Mat (½g)	4	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
40½	38¾	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	39	39	39	Mar18
29	24½	Dist Corp-Seag	18	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
96	90	Dis Cp-S pf ww (5)	2	92¼	92	92	—1
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	22	22	22	
46¾	37½	Doehler Die C (1e)	4	39¾	38¼	39¾	+ ¾
51	45	Dome Mines (2)	7	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	10⅛	Dominion Strs	2	11	11	11	
77¼	61½	Douglas Aire	32	62⅞	60½	61	+1⅜
55	49	Dresser (3e)	2	49½	49½	49½	Mar19
39¼	34	Dresser B (1e)	2	34¼	33	33	Mar22
1⅞	3/4	Dul S S & A	1	1	1	1	Mar22
3½	2¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar22
8¼	7	Dunhill Int	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17½	10¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
180½	158½	du Pont de N (4.20g)	30	158½	156	156	—3
135½	131½	du Pont deb (6)	5	133½	133½	133½	Mar19
		—E—	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Recover—Curb Generally Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '37-'52	104.14	104.14	104.14
30 3½s '42-'44	108.14	108.10	108.14
13 4s '44-'54	110.21	110.16	110.21
843 3½s '44-'46	108.29	108.20	108.29
1 3½s '44-'46 reg	108.22	108.22	108.22
20 3½s '46-'49	108.30	108.20	108.30
1 3½s '47-'52	106	106.20	106
2 3½s '47-'52 Mch	106.8	106.8	106.8
1 3½s '47-'52	106.8	106.8	106.8
2 3½s '47-'52	106.8	106.8	106.8
293 3½s '46-'49	108.14	108.8	108.14
1 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
25 3½s '46-'49 reg	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
20 3½s '46-'49 ctf	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
3 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 3½s '46-'49 reg	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 3½s '46-'49 ctf	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
3 3½s '46-'49	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 3½s '46-'49 reg	108.24	108.24	108.24
2

General Classified

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United States and Canada

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HELP WANTED—MEN

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the
Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass
March 22, 1937.

We hereby certify as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated for Councilor in Ward 9 and to be voted for in such ward of the City of Boston on TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937.

FOR COUNCILLOR
(To Fill Vacancy—Unexpired Term)
Vote for ONE
Ward 9

JAMES E. McDONALD ... 868 Columbus Avenue
HAROLD E. CROSBY ... 9 Elmwood Place
CHARLES L. CURRAN ... 20 Kent Street
ROBERT B. RUSSELL, JR. ... 625 Columbus Ave.
FRANCIS W. NYHAN ... 1174 Columbus Ave.
ERNEST D. COOKE ... 131 Warwick Street
DANIEL F. SULLIVAN ... 3 Highland Street
MILDRED M. HARRIS ... 36 Guild Street
JOHN J. GILLIS ... 2 Highland Terrace
WILLIAM J. SMITH ... 27 Worcester Street

Mark a cross in the square at right of name and residence.

The polling places will be the same as those used at the last State Election,

David B. Shaw, Daniel H. Rose, Frederic E. Dowling, Francis B. McKinney — Board of Election Commissioners

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Lines About Leaders–62

By a Staff Artist

Alfred Tennyson

(1809-1892)

ALFRED TENNYSON was one of the lightbearers of his time.
His poems resounded in the English ears for a half century.
He was born one of the 12 children of the rector of Somersby.
Events unfolded slowly in this little village of Lincolnshire.
Reading proved the favorite recreation of the household.
In 1828, Alfred left home ties for Trinity College in Cambridge.
Those were days of keen, ready wit, and speculative thinking.
Once he wrote a poem and competed for the chancellor's prize.
To his surprise, the poem outstripped all others and came first.
He decided not to issue anything until he had the best to give.

* * *

THIS resolution was soon going to face a severe test.
When he returned home, the young man met Emily Sellwood.
He was not in a financial position to marry, yet he loved her.
If he chose to publish poems now, they would certainly sell.
If he chose to write prose articles, editors would take them.
Yet a great gift had been bestowed on him to use worthily.
And was he not hearing a faint command to follow the call?
Then the poet made his decision and plunged into his work.
Thousands of lines were written and thrown into the fire.
Did a poem unfold? It was put aside in a waiting portfolio.
Thus it is that no one heard anything of Tennyson for years.

* * *

When he issued two volumes, they sprang into immediate favor.
Referring to the author, Carlyle wrote in a letter to Emerson:
"He is a true soul to whom your own soul can say 'Brother' . . .
He prefer. clubbing with his mother . . . and living unpromoted.
He writes poems . . . we shall see what he will grow to. . . ."
Answered Emerson: "Oh, cherish him with love and praise!"
One evening it was heard at Windsor that Tennyson was ruined.
He had invested his small funds in an enterprise which failed.
"Let us award him a pension at once," declared the Queen.

* * *

"IN MEMORIAM" deepened the growing fame of the author.
In 1850, he was chosen to succeed Wordsworth as poet laureate.
The beautiful Emily was still free to become his bride.
They married and settled at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight.
In 1859, he began the publication of the "Idylls of the King."
The theme is the rightful royalty of man's spiritual nature.
This royalty seeks to establish itself in a reign of law.
But it is opposed by the disintegrating elements of humanity.
The motive is to shadow forth the war of right and wrong.
The public at large seemed to long for this kind of reading.
Ten thousand copies of the first volume were sold in three weeks.
Callers became so numerous Tennyson took refuge on a farm.

* * *

SAID the poet, "The general English view of God is of an immeasurable clergyman; and some mistake the devil for God."
His hope was to bring the readers a little closer to reality.
Few know what they owe to this voice referring to Truth as

That God which ever lives and loves
One God, one law, one element
And one far-off, divine event
To which the whole creation moves.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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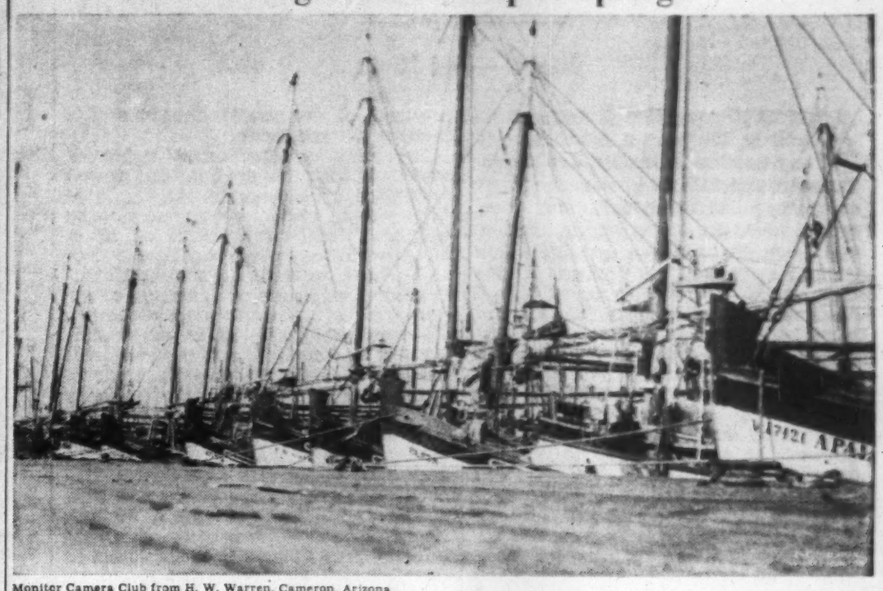
Fishing Fleet at Tarpon Springs



Monitor Camera Club from H. W. Warren, Cameron, Arizona

Florida's Famous Sponge Fishing Fleet at Anchor

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fast of the Tenth Month

In the 19th verse of the 8th chapter of his prophecy, Zechariah refers to "the fast of the tenth (month)," pointing out that it and certain other feast days observed by the Jews since the time of their Exile in Babylon were to lose their mournful character and were to be "to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts"; while, in addition, those who now celebrated them were to "love the truth and peace."

The fast of the tenth month had originally been instituted in commemoration of that fateful day in Hebrew history when Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, began the siege of Jerusalem with an overwhelming force "in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month" (II Kings 25:1). This particular month was also called "Tebeth" by the Jews, and it corresponded to part of our December and part of January.

Zechariah had already announced earlier in chapter 8, the restoration of Jerusalem, and we cannot wonder that now, in verse 19, he would have the people forget a fast which recalled its destruction.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

An Icy Start

Occasionally a motorist driving alone finds it difficult to start from an icy spot, where only a slight push would help him out. If neither sand, newspapers, nor a willing pedestrian is at hand, allow the motor to run at idling speed, set the gears in either low or reverse, and let in the clutch. (The wheels will then be slowly turning.)

Now climb out of the car; and, holding the door open, rock the machine gently back and forth, increasing the push always in the direction you expect to go out. As soon as you feel the car move under its own power, take your seat and steer to a better starting point. R. M., Canada Lake, N. Y.

Odds and Ends

Bulbs Instead

Grain is practically unknown in the South Seas. Various types of bulbiferous plants have taken its place.

Citrus Fruits

Thirty-one per cent of America's oranges and 75 per cent of its grapefruit are harvested in Florida.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Careful ciphering of cryptic clues concealed in common chirography certainly continues to command considerable contemplation from contributors caught by contemporary craze for conundrums.

Factual Figuring: 10 plus 14 (1940) minus 4 (1, 3, 5, 15), times 24, divided by 12, equals 40.

Letter Changing: Pine, line, lone, cone

Rebus: C row, B Ella (crowbells—daffodils).

Fun With Antonyms: Esteemed—scorned; sprightly — sluggish; suitable — useless; overthrown — established; adjacent — remote; benignant—disagreeable; authentic —fictitious; placid—ruffled; candid—insincere; captious—commendatory.

Children's Corner

Billy Goat's Early Breakfast

Little black Billy goat with funny-looking whiskers hanging from his chin, woke up one sunny morning very early and blinked his eyes with surprise. He shook his head knowingly and scampered quickly, but quietly over to the stable door.

He put his nose in the small opening and pushed and pushed with all his might until the door flew wide open. Looking to the right and to the left, he made sure no one was astir in the house, for he knew Ned and Jane would scold him for leaving his nice clean stable.

But little black Billy goat did not care, for he was tired of eating oats and hay. He knew where he could find a fine breakfast, of a kind he had not eaten for a long time.

At the end of the lane there was a garden filled with lovely green things good to eat. When he arrived there he found the gate leading to the garden closed and locked.

Little black Billy goat shook his shaggy head hard.

"Baa— Baa— Baa—" said he crossly. Then he walked along the lane in a sad manner until he came to the highway, where he trotted along briskly. It was not long before he reached the outskirts of the town.

Suddenly his eyes lighted up and he pranced around. A big pile of ashes, tin cans, old papers, scraps of leather and other castoffs were strewn over a vast area.

Here was a breakfast indeed, such as he had never had before. He nibbled and nibbled first at this and then at that; he just ate and ate until he decided he was no longer hungry. He would go home to Ned and Jane.

But first he must take some exercise. So little black Billy goat turned over on his back and rolled and rolled.

"Honk—Honk—screeched the big horn on a city truck. "Honk—Honk."

Little black Billy goat was not quick enough in getting out of the way as the big truck went by and it dumped ashes all over him. He scrambled up on his feet again, blinked his eyes, shook his shaggy head and started for home as fast as his legs would carry him.

"Ripple—Ripple—Ripple—" sang the stream in the orchard among the rocks. "Ripple—Ripple—Ripple," it sang merrily.

Little black Billy goat went carefully down to the water's edge and drank thirstily. Catching sight of himself in the clear water he was surprised to see his silky fur coat no longer black but covered with a thick layer of gray dust from the ashes.

"Baa— Baa— Baa—" he cried. "What shall I do? My lovely fur coat." He began to shake himself; it was of no use, for the dust would not shake off. Perhaps if he went home

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Billy Goat Nibbled and Nibbled

to his stable Ned would brush his silky black fur coat with the big brush that hung on the nail on the wall. So he started home again.

When he reached home Ned and Jane came running out of the house.

Little black Billy goat ran to the stable to hide for he was ashamed of his untidy appearance. But Ned and Jane found him.

"Billy goat, where have you been?" scolded Jane.

"Don't scold him, Jane," said Ned, stroking little black Billy goat's nose with a loving hand. "Never mind, Billy goat, it is all my fault. I forgot to lock the stable door last night."

It made little black Billy goat very happy when Ned reached over and took down the big brush from the nail on the stable wall and began to brush his silky black fur coat.

Brevities

War Cry: It is futile to bury the hatchet if you don't bury the hatred.

Answers: A man wrapped up in himself makes a very small parcel.

In Lighter Vein

Valuable Autograph

A lad presented a slip of paper at the stage door for an autograph.

The star was just about to sign it when he noticed at the bottom the words: "Manager—Please Admit Two"!—The Era.

That Man's In Again!

"Some governments are not very stable these days."

"Well, it isn't because there isn't enough horse-play going on!"

—Berliner Illustrierte, Berlin

"Yesterday I extracted a thorn from an elephant's trunk and gave him a piece of chocolate. They never forget."

Either One

"If the barometer falls suddenly, isn't that a sign it's stormy?" asks a reader. Either that or the nail's come out.—Montreal Star.

More Comfortable

Hotel Clerk: "Inside or outside room, sir?"

Guest: "Inside, I guess: it looks like rain."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Of Course!

Mike: "Phwat d'ye do wid trousis when ye wear thim out?"

Pat: "Wear thim home rain!"—London Daily Herald.

Obviously

It happened at a picnic, near the close of the day's outing. The children were still full of play; but the parents were more than ready to restore order, eat lunch, and be on their way home.

Repeated admonitions, followed shortly by sharp commands, failed to bring a response from two lively boys romping and racing with an equally lively wire-hair fox-terrier. The owner of the dog, a close friend of the parents, gave a brief but positive command, which met with instant response from the puppy. Stopping her play, she trotted quickly to her master's side and sat quietly down.

The father of the boys, wishing to bring home a lesson in obedience to his boys, said: "See how nicely the puppy behaves. You boys should be ashamed of your conduct. Why is it that you do not mind as nicely as this little dog does?"

"But, daddy," protested one of the lads, "the puppy has been trained."

Menu For the Thin

STUFFED olives
Tomato soup with crouTONS
Oysters fried in FAT
Potato PUFFS GIANT beets
POUND cake with fig FILLING
PLUMP pudding.

Absence

"Absence makes the heart grow 'onder, but not," says Willie, "the truant officer's heart."

Quotation for Today

IT IS the little things well done that go to make up a successful and truly good life.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Daily Anecdote

Lofty

The Rev. Silvester Horne was fond of telling his class of the thoughts that came to him in his garden. So inspiring were these thoughts and so great were the vistas they opened to the imagination, that all his pupils desired to see the place where he enjoyed his meditations.

Finally two of the boys found some pretext to visit the professor's study, and were invited into his garden. Imagine their astonishment when they discovered it to be a narrow, nondescript strip of land shut in by high walls!

"Why, Doctor," one of the lads exclaimed, "surely this is not the garden where all of your fine thoughts came."

"Oh, yes," answered Mr. Horne. "But it is so small!" the boy protested.

"But," said the professor, pointing to the star-studded sky, "look how high it is."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mattoon, Ill.

Friends of a little girl who attended Sunday School regularly saw the need for some warmer and better clothing. After the need was supplied, and the little girl was being dressed in the new clothing, thankfulness was not so much in evidence until she was handed a shiny red purse, with a nickel and three pennies in it!

When she expressed the desire of putting the money into the Sunday School collection, she was told that she could either give it all at one time or give the nickel one Sunday and the three pennies the next.

Looking up with shining eyes, she poured out her heart of gratitude by saying: "I'll give the nickel to my brother and will keep the pennies for myself—then we each will have something to give."

The friends felt that they had given little in comparison with the gratitude and unselfishness expressed through the heart of a little child.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Barton, Vt., reader shares the following in which most of the words all start with the same letter. But this fact does not necessarily mean that it is easy:

ZXOBCRI ZFMEBOFKD LO ZOVMQFZ ZIRBP ZLKZBXIBA FK ZLJJLK ZEFOLDOXMEV ZBOQXFKIV ZLKQFKRBP QL ZLJJXKA ZLKPFABOXYIB ZLK-QBJMIXQFLK COLJ ZLKQOFYR-QLOP ZXRDEQ YV ZLKQBJML-OXOV ZOXWB CLO ZLKRK-AORJP.

Factual Figuring

To the number of meters in a decameter —— add the total of the digits in the next election year in the United States ——; subtract the number of whole numbers by which 15 is exactly divisible ——; multiply by the total of those numbers ——; and divide by three fifths of a score ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A short one this time—only three moves. Try changing PINE to CONE.

Rebus

This was shared by a Kansas City, Kan., reader some months ago, and has been held awaiting springlike weather. The letters below represent, in rebus form, a nine-letter word, and the lines below contain a clue:

CCCCCC B LL

These REBUS their beauty bring
To adorn the early spring.

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words with their antonyms to be matched in accordance with the example given by the first word:

1	esteemed	fictitious	
2	sprightly	disagreeable	
3	suitable	scorned	1
4	overthrown	insincere	
5	adjacent	ruffled	
6	benignant	useless	
7	authentic	sluggish	
8	placid	established	
9	candid	commendatory	
10	captious	remote	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The 'Wild and Woolly West'*

By LE PELLEY

SO THIS IS CHICAGO !!
LOOK, THEY EVEN HAVE AN ELEVATOR MACHINE THAT PARKS AUTOS UP IN THE AIR TO SAVE ROOM....
PEOPLE CERTAINLY ARE IN A HURRY !
WELL, EVERYONE HAS TO MOVE FAST TO KEEP UP WITH EVERYONE ELSE
MY GOODNESS..... DID YOU EVER SEE A STREET AS WINDY AS THIS MICHIGAN BOULEVARD !!
THIS IS CALLED THE "WINDY CITY" YOU KNOW — I LIKE IT HERE..
SO DO I — BUT IT'S HARD TO REALIZE THAT ONLY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO THIS WAS FORT DEARBORN — AN OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION — !
SOME PEOPLE IN WILLOWVILLE THINK IT STILL IS !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Proves Himself*

By THE HAGERS

IT STARTED IN TO RAIN QUITE HARD; I LONGED FOR SOME PAVED BOULEVARD.
"OH, THIS IS LOTS OF FUN," SAID BUD. JUST THEN WE FLOUNDERED IN THE MUD!
I WORKED AND WORKED; BUT WE WERE STUCK. I ROSE. THERE STOOD THE ROBOT DUCK.
HE FREED US WITH A MIGHTY JERK, AND PROVED TO US THAT HE COULD WORK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rights—and Right

AMERICAN democracy is as much on trial in the present moment as in any election the nation has known. Transfers of political and economic power are being made which under any other system would involve violent revolution. The application of democratic discussion is most evident at the moment in the nation-wide debates over constitutional changes and labor relations. The manner in which the American people are approaching both problems encourages a confident prediction that the country will pass through the present period of transition by those methods of reason rather than force which in the main have achieved all great changes in America except the abolition of slavery.

This confidence has already been warranted in connection with the constitutional issue; there is every reason to believe that whatever changes are made will be well understood by the people and sanctioned by their representatives. Despite threats of a general strike and the defiance of law connected with hundreds of sit-down strikes we believe the essential decisions in the field of labor relations will be made by public opinion and by an appeal to justice rather than force.

This is indicated by fears of violence among both industrial and labor leaders. It is reflected as well in the increasing popular impatience with sit-downs as in a lingering reluctance to deprive workers of new powers being used to achieve a stage of labor organization long ago reached in other democratic nations.

During the General Motors strike, Governor Murphy of Michigan was asked to answer a hard question: Should defiance of the law be tolerated for a time in order to reach peaceable settlement and avoid bloodshed? Today, in greater or less degree, every responsible citizen is putting that same question to his own conscience. For it is becoming clearer that defiance of law cannot continue to be tolerated without serious consequences. And by the slow processes of democratic discussion this decision is crystallizing.

Americans conscious that rights of workers in their jobs are not today as well recognized by the law as the rights of employers in their property are slow to enforce a legal disadvantage on labor. Citizens who know that imponderables of power have generally favored employers in labor disputes are not hurrying to declare that the sit-down must be outlawed.

Students of labor relations who remember that workers have slowly gained legal recognition of the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to bargain collectively may have some confidence that a right to sit-down will gain the legal recognition just predicted by so good a lawyer as the dean-elect of Harvard Law School. Humanitarians may hope that some legal definition will be found for a worker's right in his job which is today recognized informally by thousands of employers in their pension provisions and funds for extra discharge payments.

Yet until the law is changed it must be supported. That is the only way to avoid anarchy. And for the public there can be no sound basis in the argument that one wrong justifies another. Two wrongs never make a right. And there is no proof that legal wrong to labor preceded the major sit-down strike—that in the Chrysler plants. Collective bargaining has not been denied. Nor has the company violated the Wagner Act. The National Labor Relations Board has never taken up the Chrysler strike as it did the Remington Rand strike. Nor has it made any decision which the company has disobeyed.

In this case as in most of the sit-downs it is workers themselves who are denying the rights of other workers to their jobs. Labor is on weak ground in this business of matching wrongs. It will win its rights better by appealing to the American people's sense of right and their willingness to incorporate it in law as quickly as it is clarified and agreed upon by democratic processes.

Questions of Efficiency

CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES'S letter to Senator Wheeler effectively answers the supposition that adding more judges to the Supreme Court would facilitate the work of that tribunal. Leaving aside the question of policy, he says an increase would not promote but would impair the efficiency of the court, since there would be that many more justices to be consulted in every case.

This opinion, concurred in by Justice Brandeis, the leading liberal member of the bench, as well as by Justice Van Devanter, the senior associate justice and a conservative, opposes the premise that the Administration would be doing the court a favor by providing "assistance" for the more seasoned judges in their work.

Particularly is the rebuttal convincing in the Chief Justice's description of the manner of handling appeals for writs of certiorari, showing that the turning back of many frivolous appeals to the circuit courts where no important federal question is involved actually serves the ends of quicker justice and that the present court is able to consider all meritorious appeals while keeping up with its docket.

An interesting point is the treatment of the proposal that a larger court might sit in divisions, say, three banks of five justices each. Mr. Hughes observes that the Constitution vests the judicial power "in one Supreme Court" and in the inferior courts, and that important decisions by only half or a third of the court might not satisfy either public opinion or the requirements of the Constitution.

Added to this, the discussion of President Roosevelt's court bill has brought out evidence that the question of age, therein emphasized, does not necessarily affect either the efficiency or the liberalism of judges. As to congestion of dockets in federal district and circuit courts, it has been found that the courts in which this exists are generally not those presided over by judges above the mooted 70-year mark. Senator Wheeler cites the work of Justices Holmes and Brandeis as exemplifying greater liberalism than the opinions of many far younger men.

The Senator also quotes an interesting list of conservatives appointed by liberal Presidents and vice versa, illustrating the familiar fact that a President and Senate cannot forecast with any surety the type of opinions that will be rendered over a period of changing years by the justices they appoint and confirm. Thus the President's proposal fails to meet the test of another kind of efficiency—that of accomplishing his much-desired end of liberalizing the application of the Constitution.

As has been so often remarked, there is in packing the court no assurance that a bench of fifteen will not at some future date become as unsatisfactory as the present bench of nine is charged with being, or that the packing process may not be repeated and extended by others either radical or reactionary.

As a simple matter of efficiency in permanently liberalizing the Government, is there not more solid promise in what this newspaper recommended at the outset—namely, amending the Constitution rather than the court?

Three-Ringed Enterprise

AS SPRING shades imperceptibly toward summer, Americans know that one fine morning Youthville will awake to find the town plastered with posters—portraits of ponderous pachyderms, grotesque giraffes, and daring young men on flying trapezes. Then will follow an earnest inventory of finances, a careful calculating of resources, an insistent willingness to run errands, unusual solicitude as to the state of the lawn. Motorcars will require an unprecedented amount of washing, and the activities usually attendant on a "clean-up week" will be duplicated, as young citizens, by many an ingenious device, proceed to divert to their pockets the coins which will assure attendance at "the greatest show on earth."

He who has never earned admission money has missed much of the thrill of going to the circus. Having earned and carefully budgeted the day's expenses, even to investments for peanuts and pink lemonade, the erstwhile human dynamo is inclined to relax from his labors, to "take things easy" against the morning when he shall arise ere sunup, secure in the knowledge that, whatever the pre-circus-day attitude, parental permission will be forthcoming, as it has, we suppose, during 2000 years of circuses.

Light on Dim Aeons

TO THE layman a finback is a whale of a fish. A cricket's knees would never be thought a likely place to look for ears.

There are as interesting technical "finds" to be made by natural scientists concerning the history of the human race, a subject which brought together in Philadelphia last week 300 of the world's leading geologists, anthropologists, archaeologists and paleontologists.

It was the most enterprising attack yet undertaken on the development of the human species. Much was said with regard to the Peking, Java, Piltdown, Neanderthal, Sterkfontein, Folsom, Sauk Valley and Minnesota types of mankind. But in order to discover the underlying reason for all this research, it is necessary to separate from a welter of extraneous material the almost casual remarks disclosing a deeper yearning—a desire for the truth concerning man's origin.

There was a hint, too, in the midst of confusion growing ever greater as data accumulates, that researchists are taking note of a human ability, absent in even the highest animals, which is expressed in mental qualities of love, compassion, helpfulness, intelligence, courage and resourcefulness.

"The more I inspect the family trees of mankind," said Dr. Earnest Hooton, Harvard professor and author of "Up From the Ape," "the more I am inclined to agree with the poet, that 'only God can make a tree.'" Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum declared he believes thoroughly in evolution, but evolution of an unorthodox variety, evolution as the visible manifestation of creation which has "brought about by non-material forces, spiritual forces if you will, the highest form possible on earth—man."

Rabbitry

Book News of the Day

POSSIBLY one oversimplification deserves another. Anyway, one may occasion another, as in ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF WAR, by Clyde Eagleton (New York: Ronald Press. $1.50). Many, if not most, of Professor Eagleton's parallels go askew because of incompleteness, and his general thesis, to which few thinkers would take exception, is marred by this recurring fault of detail.

Certainly one would agree that the alternative to war is law, and that the nearest approach to a system of collective security under law is embodied in the League of Nations. Following such an idea to a conclusion is big-game hunting. Then why start up a lot of little hares to divert the hunters' energies along the way? Like the one that sits up at you and says: "Like a sword or a gun, it [war] cannot be described as sinful; the sin is to be found in the person who uses it, or in the motives for which it is used." Tracking that down, you arrive not where the author intended you to, but rather at the conclusion that the author makes no distinction between an inanimate object and a certain type of human behavior.

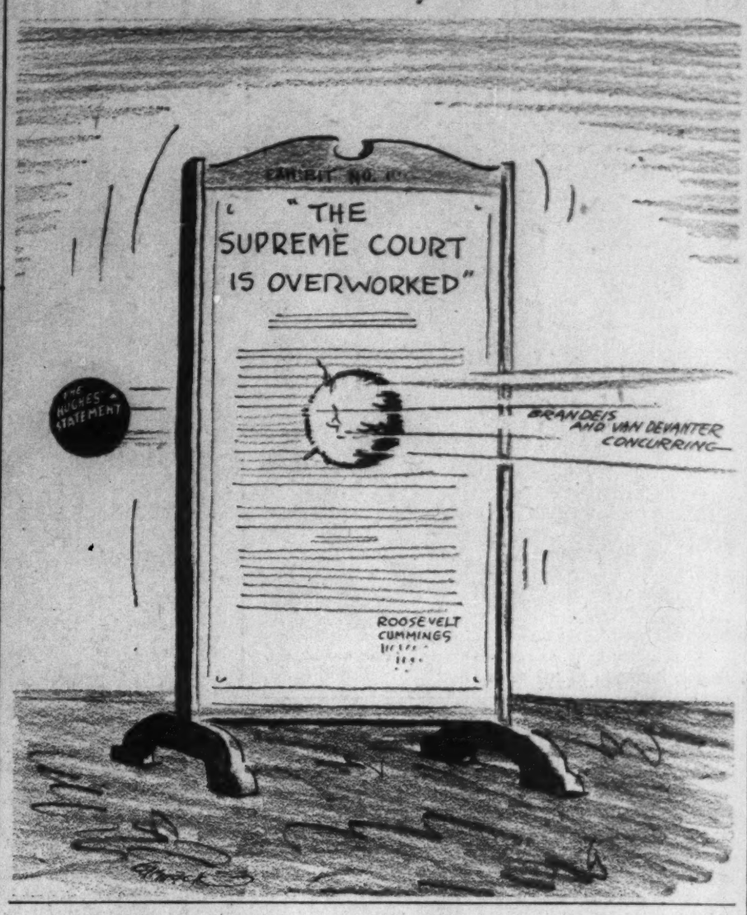
Another little rabbit challenges you to define "armaments": "A gun mounted on wheels is surely an implement of war; must we, then, limit the manufacture of wheels, and of axle grease?" What becomes of that rabbit when you recall that a gun not mounted on wheels is still a weapon? What becomes of a rabbit that points out: "The munitions industry does not produce war; rather it results from war," when you confront it with the reflection that the liquor industry does not produce a general thirst among mankind, but it helps to stimulate it?

By the time you arrive at the lion's lair, you realize you've wasted a good deal of breath hopping after these elusive bits of rabbitry. But by now the author is ready to show you something sizable in the way of a conception of peace secure behind the effectual armaments of justice and progress.

Professor Eagleton is an ardent supporter of the League ideal, and if he had written more about the possibilities of making that ideal practicable than about the inevitability and usefulness of war in lieu of law, his book would better repay reading. He is all for going to the root of the problem of war, taking hold of it there and tugging away until it is pulled up. Meanwhile, we are told, we are thinking too much of munitioneers, war trade and other sprouts which would have no sap in them were it not for the root. But it is sometimes advisable when purposing to remove a growth that has become obnoxious to discourage its expansion above ground while wondering how to reach down to the root.

C. W. M.

Bull's Eye!



"What This Country Needs—"

THE forum was in session. The old-fashioned stove was red hot from its glowing chunks of solid maple and birch, and there was plenty of time before the 5:15 was due. This engendered that spirit of leisureliness so necessary for sound observation and deep philosophy.

Eben D. Buskin unlaced his sturdy farm shoes, removed them, and wriggled his toes appreciatively in the thick woolen socks. "Can't think if my feet are bound up," he said.

"I been figurin' about city folks," he started off, stretching out to toast his toes. "There ain't no denyin' that they mean well. But what gits me is that the nation has changed so that there's a generation comin' up that don't know a thing about a farm. Mebbe it proves that we are advancin' and then mebbe it don't.

"Take thirty years ago and most of the folks that lived in the city had some connection with the farm. Either they'd lived on one, or their grand folks did.

"Now that's changed, and it seems to me that the city's the loser. I been thinkin' about city livin' this week and the more I think about it, the gladder I am I don't live there.

"First of all, city folks is always in a hurry. They hurry somewhere so they can turn around and hurry somewhere else. Somehow puttin' a lot of people in a bunch where they have to more or less live off of one another, speeds 'em up. Looks to me like they was so busy makin' a livin' that they don't have time to live.

"Take my nephew, Steve. He's an efficiency expert in one of them places where it's a sin to waste half a second. He's got himself timed so good that he knows it'll be just seven minutes and forty-five seconds from the time the alarm clock goes off until he's givin' the last twitch to one of them loud ties he wears. Then they do a lot of fancy doodad cookin' right on the dinin'-room table. Saves time, I s'pose.

"'Nother thing, it seems to me city folks is a little off balance on salads. When me and Martha was up to the city last, we had salads all the time. They'd give us a few lettuce leaves with a little dab of somethin' on 'em and call it luncheon. I don't object to their callin' it a luncheon if there was somethin' to lunch on.

"In the country a man's government is pretty close to him. He knows the man or woman he's votin' for, how they live and act and what they'll do. Now my nephew was tellin' me he never bothers to vote unless a president's up. He don't know how his money's spent or the folks that's spendin' it for him.

"I been thinkin' about city life this week a considerable lot. This country's sound, sound as a nut, but city folks and country folks have got to have one thing in common. Everybody's got to be interested in his government. We've got to elect 'em, and we've got to see they do the way the majority wants. It's lack of interest that gits things in hot water."

The 5:15 blew—out at Smith's crossing. Eben slowly pulled on his boots. "I reckon," he said, as the group stirred to go to the depot platform, "this would be quite a country if everybody was interested in his Government all the time."

H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

The New Conquest

By Frank L. Perrin

MEXICO, D. F.

EVERYWHERE there are evidences of the increasing influence of what may best be termed a new order in this ancient land of ancient races. It would be incorrect to denominate this virile influence as American. It is not exactly that, and yet the effects of American ways, processes, methods and the manners and tastes of Americans are, I believe, more and more discernible. Commercially and financially, at least, the business school of the North has placed its mark upon things Mexican. It has not yet given to business the speed and impetuosity of the northern country, nor has it robbed it of its apparent stability and stanchness.

The Mexican man of affairs is not jealous of the successes of the soldier of fortune who makes and loses fortunes not always his own. The Mexican banker, for instance, hardly endorses the means or the method. It may be, in part, because the strong hand of government is raised in emphatic admonition and because, after all, there is nothing more sacred to the representative Mexican financier and business executive than his personal honor. This means much in a nation where illiteracy and inexperience might make exploitation easy, and where political influence might, in an emergency, avert disaster or punishment.

* * *

This appraisal of individual or personal steadfastness may not accord with views by others equally observing. But too much of the history of the Mexico of today is and has been written from the record of some earlier period or generation. Today I have visited for an hour, or thereabouts, with Señor Luis Montes de Oca, director general of the Bank of Mexico. This institution, guardian of all the gold bullion and gold currency of the country, stands in much the same relation to government and people as does the Bank of England to the people of England. I had met Señor de Oca at the time of a previous visit to this city, and was flattered, of course, that he recalled the incident.

The gentleman is an enthusiastic believer in the future of Mexico. Having served as Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of President Ortez Rubio, he knows the financial strength of his country and, I am convinced, the pitfalls which might spell financial weakness and instability. Culturally, I imagine, he believes the magnificent new National Theater to be one of his country's great assets. Commercially it may be that he would be inclined to place at the head of the list the great highway from North to South which he has fostered in the building and which he continues to foster in its maintenance and promotion as an instrument of good will.

* * *

Our course turns northward from this city in another day. The peoples along the way, the native Indians, interest me as much as do those of a higher order of culture and attainment whom I meet in banks and stores and hotels. My judgment of them may be superficial and premature, but it must be admitted that without spiritual and moral awakening, they and their progeny of generations yet unborn have a long way to go before they attain even that state of thought and moral responsibility which even the more backward of the American Negroes have achieved. Their inheritance, despite the altruistic verdict rendered by Ambassador Josephus Daniels referred to in a previous article, has been one of ignorance and superstition rather than of that liberty and freedom of action of which all subjugated peoples dream.

They have indeed long enjoyed that measure of freedom which emancipation from servitude might bring to a slave or a nation part bond and part free. But their scanty herds and flocks, and their released beasts of burden, enjoy freedom in much the same measure and, it may be, with much the same appreciation. Only the young smile and appear happy. Toil without appreciable return is a poor taskmaster.

Leon Trotzky, apparently safe in his grudgingly accorded sanctuary in the environs of Mexico's capital, is, I conclude, little more than an incident in the political and industrial life of the country which affords him asylum. He is discredited, of course, in the estimation of the supporters of Russia's present ruling high command. In the judgment of those who are inclined to believe, with him, that Stalin is a failure as a political and industrial dictator and director, he is impotent politically and without power or influence.

The result is, as I appraise it, that the cause of communism is not thriving in Mexico. There is unrest in the ranks of those employed, gainfully or otherwise, just as in the United States. But this is due here, as in the North, to the belief that employers, under increasingly prosperous conditions, should more liberally share their profits with the workers. This, whatever may be charged, is not communism. It is the worker's definition of common justice.

The Wide Horizon

China After Ten Years

By R. Ifor Evans

I HAVE recently visited China again after more than ten years. My tasks have taken me largely among the intellectuals and the officials, and I find myself asked again and again: "Have we changed in this decade, and what do you think of the new China?" What I have been forced to answer is: "Other countries come at last to a single image within the mind: China breaks up into a thousand conflicting pictures."

Nanking ten years ago, with long stretches of fields within its immense city wall, a desolate, neglected place. Today a modern capital half-created; government buildings in a dozen architectural styles, bank buildings so modern that they look as if they had been jacked up from an American city and imported into China. Indeed Nanking must look today like an American town in the days of rapid real estate development, modernity jumbling with the past, mud roads and shacks with electric light, a new-style railway station, and that symbol of Chinese modernity, the Metropolitan Hotel.

Then in the heart of the city lies Chiang Kai-shek's Military Academy with its German instructors, but where, outside China, would a military academy possess a museum of war weapons including spears, and ancient firelocks, to show the young recruits, as a Chinese officer told me, the development of warfare? If there is to be a new China, Nanking must control it, with military strength and honest administrative power.

At Soochow, Nanking and all it stands for might not exist. There is not a single automobile in Soochow for there is not a road wide enough to hold one. I stood at the top of the Great Pagoda in Soochow one day, and among all the thousands of noises, I could detect only one sound of mechanical origin. How much of China is Nanking, how much is Soochow?

There are villages in Fukien, and innumerable others elsewhere, where the peasants are in daily fear of bandits. "Bandit" is an absurdly romantic word. Call them what you will they exist, and rob the real peasants down below a mere existence level.

Or is China the Grill Room on the thirteenth floor of the new Chinese Park Hotel at Shanghai, where elegant Chinese women in exquisite costumes that make a miraculous compromise of East and West sway rhythmically to the latest importations of American dance music?

Then there are the universities which were not here, most of them, ten years ago. They have sprung up like mushrooms in the rush for education. Shanghai alone has twenty-five with over 12,000 college students.

The women of China have changed most of all; China has one of the most attractive and energetic "first ladies" in the world. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the Generalissimo's wife, has still that beauty which Hollywood has tried more than once to exploit. She spends her days in working for her country, but she has not "lost herself," as some Western public women have done.

Where is China? No one knows. Not certainly the foreigners who live in China, nor the Chinese themselves, least of all the itinerant. If you follow China's course month by month you feel that development is impossible, officials are still corrupt, exploitation common, and the population too enormous for the individual life to seem to matter. But over the years, over a whole decade, one can see the development.

New roads, new services, a new youth, and from Nanking a new central government. Journeys which only a few years ago took weeks to accomplish by "chair" can now be completed in a few hours by airplane. For my own part I am convinced that it is Japan more than any other single factor that has helped to make China a nation. The threat of the enemy outside has led China to show a united front.

China and Russia have changed more in the last ten years than any countries in the world, and the changes in China at least are accelerating.

The Children

Today one bus. They needed six before;
The boys and girls who filled the other five
Will not be riding in them any more.
And now throughout the land mothers at night
Will steal into their children's rooms again,
And yet again, while fathers at the sight
Of sleeping faces will be tense with pity
For parents in a weeping Texan city.

Yet are they safe? Fearful, the nations make
Their ghastly implements of modern war,
Suspicion tainting every breath they take.
Are we protecting them, or will they find
That we who vote forget the way a voice
Drilling recruits broke through our rhythmic grind
Of Caesar, or the pink and vanished faces
Of those who went to school in various places.

And as we shade our candle for a look
Once more at the soft slumber of a child,
Is it to close our thinking as a book,
And wrap tomorrow's lunch, with one last sigh
For those who wrap no lunches; or to stir
What energy we can for those who lie
In childhood sleep, too lovely to know sorrow?
Are these to be the soldiers of tomorrow?

PEARL STRACHAN